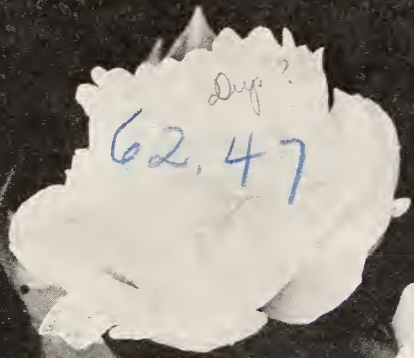


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Peonies
Fruits, Trees
and Flowers

Fall 1915

SARCOXIE NURSERIES

PEONY FIELDS

WILD BROS. NURSERY CO., SARCOXIE, MO.

■ INTRODUCTORY ■

THIS catalog has been prepared with the intention of giving you brief yet dependable descriptions, and illustrations from photographs showing the results that may be attained. Planting instructions will be sent upon request. We are located on the western slope of the Ozark Mountain range. Our stock is carefully selected, and grown under conditions which produce a healthy, vigorous tree, adapted to North, South, East and West. Packing is done under cover in a brick packing and cool storage building, by experienced packers, and in a thorough manner, so that we ship long distances with perfect safety. It is our constant endeavor to give you your money's worth in good stock, well grown and well packed. When purchasing of us you deal direct with the nursery and pay no agent's commissions, as we employ no agents. On this basis we solicit your business.

HOW TO ORDER.

Just make a list of what you want, giving number, size and price. Tell us whether to ship by freight or express, or to use our judgment. Nursery stock takes a special express rate, 25 per cent less than merchandise rates, and we recommend express for light shipments. If you wish shipment at some special date, tell us. If they can be conveniently obtained, remit by Money Order or Bank Draft. Goods will be sent C. O. D. when half the amount is sent with order. Stock ordered reserved for future shipment should be accompanied by one-third the amount, balance at shipping time. The freight or express charges are borne by the purchaser, who then knows he is paying only the railroad's charge for transportation. In case of shortage or error of any kind, please report promptly on receipt of goods, while the details are fresh in mind and adjustment easier.

Write name and postoffice plainly; if freight or express office is different from postoffice, tell us.

GRADING.

We grade carefully, in some cases by caliper (or diameter), in others by height. When by both, caliper governs and the height stated is approximate. It is impossible to grade all varieties to a uniform size by both caliper and height, as some naturally grow tall while others are shorter and heavier. Caliper is considered the best measure of value of the larger sizes. The lower number is included, the higher excluded. For example, 4 to 5 feet includes those trees ranging in size from 4 up to 5 feet.

ABOUT SUBSTITUTION.

When this catalog is printed we are prepared to accept orders for all varieties quoted, but as it is impossible to foresee the demand, some varieties become exhausted, particularly late in the season. Often customers prefer that a similar variety be sent rather than lose a year in planting. If you do not wish us to do so, write "No Substitution" on order. We prefer that you tell us, otherwise we are obliged to use our judgment. Substitution, as we use the word, means simply that one variety is sent in place of another, correctly labeled with the name of the variety sent. For example, if Mayflower peach was sent in place of Alexander, it would be labeled Mayflower.

References—State Bank of Sarcoxie, Sarcoxie, Missouri.

Inspection—Certificate of inspection on shipping tag with each shipment.

Fumigation—Will be done when requested, or when your state requires it.

Guarantee—While we exercise great care and diligence to have our varieties true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, without charge, or refund the amount paid for same, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that this covers the full extent of our guarantee or responsibility.

There are so many conditions over which we have no control—many of which no one can control—that it is impossible to guarantee stock to live, success or failure depending largely on climatic conditions, planting, after care, etc. Occasionally we learn of nurseries that do, but it will be found that the prices more than cover the risk run.

Fall 1915.

Why Peonies Are So Popular

PICTURE in your mind's eye a flower large and showy without being coarse, one with as delicate a fragrance as the rose, of varied forms and many colors from snowy-white through delicate and light pinks to deepest crimson with even yellow, and you have a mental image of the modern Peonies. Picture a bed at the side of the lawn, or a border to a walk or drive, their colors shimmering in the sun in May. Remember they will give you an abundance of cut flowers, and the atmosphere of welcome and cheer they will lend to the dining table or as a decoration in the reception room. Remember that they are hardy, easy to grow, and once established are permanent features in the garden. Then plant Peonies early this fall.

You Can Have a Month of Peonies

As all Peonies do not bloom at the same time, by properly selecting the varieties you can have a month or more of Peonies. The blooming time is mentioned in the descriptions. Start with the *Officinalis* or Early Flowering section on page 2. Then select early, mid-season and late varieties from the *Albiflora* section on pages 3-9. *Grandiflora* is one of the latest, blooming after nearly all others are gone.

You Can Succeed With Wild Bros.' Peonies.

Of course you can succeed, the same as we have done. They are grown to give results. The Sarcoxie Nurseries Peony Fields are located on the southern slope of the Ozarks. Ideal climate and rich soil with frequent, thorough cultivation—cultivation so thorough that the ground is kept mellow and clean throughout the season—make for superior vitality in our plants. They are full of real life and vigor. Planted in early fall most of them bloom the first spring, and they increase in size and profusion of bloom from season to season, a yearly source of delight.



The Peony rivals the rose in fragrance, beauty and variety of form

Peonies Are Easy to Grow

Hardy as an Oak, Peonies are so easily grown that little need be said. Often, in neglected gardens, one sees large clumps that have flourished and bloomed for years. Yet they amply repay all attention given them. Peonies thrive in almost any soil, but succeed best in a deep, rich, moist loam. Avoid wet or swampy land. To give them ideal conditions, dig about two feet deep, thoroughly mix with the soil about one-third of well-rotted manure or a little finely-ground bone, adding a little sand or fine gravel if the soil is inclined to be sticky or heavy. If the soil is already good and rich, the manure may be applied as a mulch as directed later. Fresh manure must not be mixed in the soil. Plant two and one-half to three feet apart, cover the crowns or eyes three inches. Cultivate well the first two seasons, after which they will sufficiently cover the ground so less attention is necessary. Cut off and burn the foliage and stalks each November. While hardy without, a mulch of coarse strawy manure should be applied the first winter, when ground begins freezing, to prevent heaving, and a mulch each winter to maintain the soil's fertility will be amply repaid in increased size and abundance of bloom. When spring arrives remove the coarse portions and stir the finer parts well into the soil, taking care not to disturb the pinkish-white buds just beginning to appear. While Peonies may be planted in early spring, September, October and November are the best months.



The Peony fields cover many an acre.

Describing Peonies

In these descriptions we have endeavored to convey as accurate an impression of the colors as can be done by words. Color chart numbers have not been given as it is impossible to supply an accurate chart with the catalog, and without such we believe the popular terms in general use will convey a more accurate idea. The name and date in parentheses is the name of the originator and year introduced. Bomb, crown, rose, etc., refer to the type or form of flower, classified by the American Peony Society, as follows:

Single—Those with a ring of wide guard petals, the center yellow pollen-bearing stamens and seed-bearing carpels.

Japanese—Doubling has just begun. Wide guards the same as the singles, but with the stamens and anthers enlarged into thick, narrow petaloids tipped with vestiges of anthers.

Anemone—The next step in doubling, the stamens widened to narrow petals which occur uniformly, the vestiges of anthers have disappeared, but the center petals are too narrow and short to be classed as a bomb.

Semi-Double—Those with several rows of wide petals, petaloids in various stages of transformation, and with stamens in the center and through the flower. This class includes many of the reds.

Crown—Wide crown petals are developed in the center with narrower, shorter petals forming a collar or ring around them, the guards and crown often one shade and the collar another or a lighter tint.

Bomb—The central petals are uniformly wide and approach the guards in form but distinctly differentiated from them and form a globe-shaped center without collar or crown and without anthers.

Semi-Rose—Flowers that would be classed as rose but for an occasional pollen-bearing stamen.

Rose—The process of doubling is completed. The stamens are all fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids similar to the guards. They may not always be indistinguishable from the guards, but if quite distinct it would be called a bomb. The line dividing the rose and bomb is thus seen to be quite an arbitrary one.

Cut Flower Varieties

In describing we have made mention of some being good cut flower varieties. This has reference to their use for shipping as cut flowers. Many others are suitable for and would be more extensively used for this purpose but for the higher price of the plants. All cut flower varieties are good for lawn and landscape use.

When the flowers are shipped long distances they are cut in the bud. They will carry a long way and arrive fresh, fragrant and in good condition. During May and up to Memorial Day we ship large quantities of choice Peony flowers, and on request will place your name on our cut flower mailing list and send prices as issued.

Early Flowering or Officinalis Peonies

The Officinalis section comprises the old well-known crimson Peony (Piney) of our grandmother's garden, Rosea, and others of their species. They bloom in advance of the Albiflora section on the succeeding pages, and for that reason are valuable both as cut flowers and for landscape purposes.

Officinalis Rosea—Deep purplish rose of large size and good form. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Officinalis Rosea Superba—Very fresh soft pink; large; well formed. 50c each, \$5 per doz.

Officinalis Rubra—The old-fashioned deep crimson peony (piney), very early and therefore much used for cut flowers and landscape work. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.



Peonies Albiflora Section

THESE follow the Officialis
tion, the earliest beginning
to bloom here about May 5th,
and by selecting early, mid-season
and the latest will furnish flowers
for about 25 days. This class in-
cludes the finest of the Peonies, and
should comprise the bulk of the
planting, the Officialis being used
for extra early flowers.

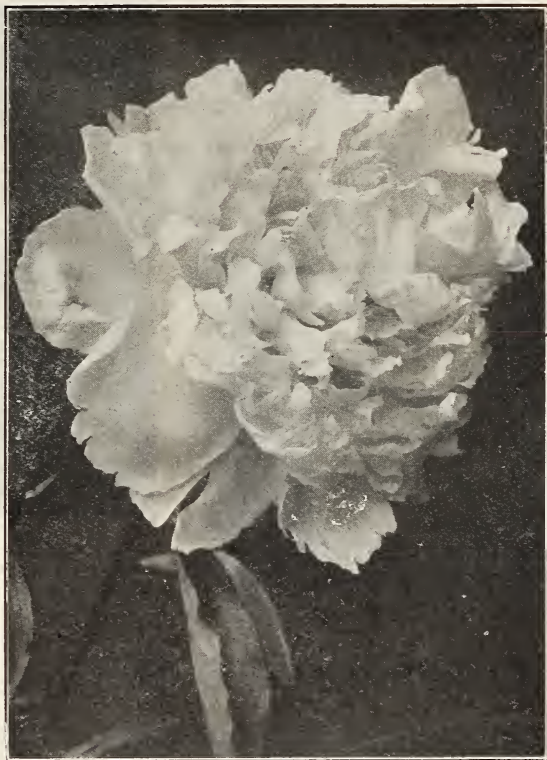
Prices quoted are for good strong
plants by express or freight. If
wanted by parcel post we will ship
the cheapest way unless you tell us
parcel post is the most convenient.
Since express rates have been re-
duced express is often the cheaper,
especially for long distances. Six of
a kind at dozen rates. Large lots
quoted on application.

Achille (Calot, 1855)—Opens delicate shell
pink, finishing blush or lilac white with an
occasional creamy spot; quite fragrant; mod-
erately large flowers on long stems; blooms
freely in clusters; upright habit; Rose type;
midseason. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Alba Sulfurea (Calot, 1860)—Broad white
guard petals, center petals narrow, forming
a full high cushion of sulphur yellow; agree-
able fragrance; follows Festiva Maxima;
good grower, strong stems, and excellent for
cut flowers. Bomb type. 35c each, \$3.50
per doz.

Albert Crousse (Crousse, 1893)—A deli-
cate shell pink, some inner petals edged and
striped carmine; immense; fragrant; growth
strong, tall, erect; blooms freely; bomb type;
late. 75c each.

Alexander Dumas (Guerin, 1862)—Bril-



Jeanne d'Arc, a strikingly beautiful tri-color.

liant pink interspersed with white, salmon and chamois; a frag-
rant, pleasing multi-colored variety blooming freely, with good
stems. Crown type; early. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Alice de Julvecourt (Pele, 1857)—Lilac-white prominently
flecked with crimson; fragrant; growth strong; blooms freely;
bomb type; midseason. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Andre Lauries—Rosy red, of fair size and shape; abundant
fragrant blooms; a good low-priced late variety. 20c each, \$2.00
per doz.

Auguste Villaume (Crousse, 1895)—Very large, very full
globular rose type flower; rich violet-rose; late; growth strong,
erect, tall; blooms freely. \$1.00 each.

Baron James de Rothschild (Guerin, 1850)—Guard petals sil-
very rose, center salmon, purplish rose crown petals; fragrant;
medium dwarf with vigorous habit; blooms very freely and is
well adapted to landscape work. Crown type; midseason. 15c
each, \$1.50 per doz.

Baroness Schroeder (Kelway, 1899)—Delicate flesh becoming
white; large blooms with a delightful tea-rose fragrance; glob-
ular, compact, rose type flower; midseason; growth strong,
erect, with long, strong stems; blooms freely. \$3.00 each.

Beaute Francaise (Guerin, 1850)—Pale lilac rose and cream white with
prominent carmine flecks on center petals; fragrant; crown type; midsea-
son; strong, vigorous. 50c each.

Beranger (Dessert, 1895)—Clear violet rose, guards clear rose; very
fragrant; late rose type, tall; growth strong, erect. 50c each.

Bride (Terry)—Guard petals striped flesh, center light straw, becoming
nearly white; blooms freely in clusters and is an excellent landscape va-
riety; informal bomb type; midseason; fragrant. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Canari (Guerin, 1861)—Guards white barely tinted flesh, becoming pure
white; center sulphur white; large flower on long stems; frag-
rant; blooms freely; bomb type; late midseason. 50c.

Candidissima (Calot, 1856)—Full double, guards pure white,
center tinged sulphur, becoming white; large fragrant flowers;
rose type; early; a good grower and blooms freely. 35c each,
\$3.50 per doz.



Mons. Jules Elie



Peonies—Continued

Canista—See Dr. Bretonneau.

Claire Dubois (Crousse, 1886)—Rich, clear, satiny pink, edged silvery, with a silvery sheen; very large, globular flowers with very broad petals; center full, convex, tufted, petals incurved; erect, vigorous, with long stems; a good bloomer and extra fine; rose type; late. 75c each, \$7.50 per box. Illustrated page 7.

Crown of Gold (Couronne d'Or, Calot, 1873)—A variety famous for its beauty. Snowy white, reflecting the golden yellow stamens and lighting up the flower; the center petals flecked and bordered with carmine with beautiful effect; immense semi-rose type flowers; late. Growth upright, vigorous, with very strong stems, and blooms freely. The cut flowers keep well. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Delicatissima—Clear delicate shell pink; a good bud and large flowers on strong stems; very fragrant and blooms freely; vigorous and a good cut flower variety; rose type; midseason to late. Very similar to Floral Treasure, but of more erect habit and stronger in growth. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.

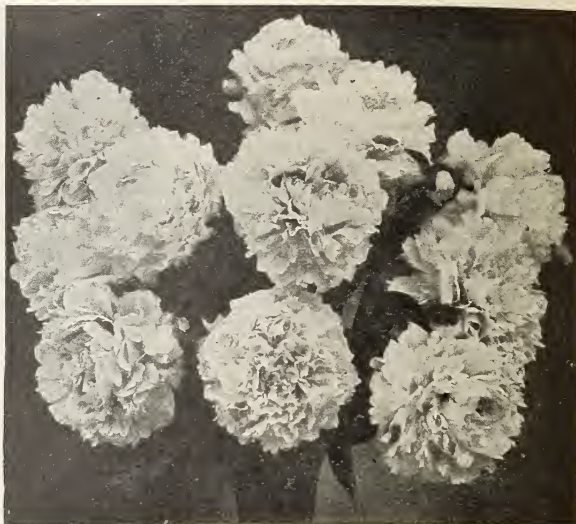
Dr. Bretonneau (Verdier, 1854)—A charming color, delicate silvery rose to silvery pink, center tipped cream, with an occasional crimson fleck; large, full and one of the most fragrant; bomb type; midseason. Of vigorous growth with good stems and much used for cut flowers. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Dorchester (Richardson, 1870)—Light shell or hydrangea pink; large, full, compact, fragrant flower; rose type; very late. Somewhat dwarf but vigorous; compact, upright habit and blooms freely. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.

Delache (Delache, 1856)—Deep rich amaranthine purple with a crimson reflex, becoming silvery tipped with age; rose type; late midseason. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.



Alba Sulphurea



Crown of Gold, famous for its beauty

Duc de Cazes (Guerin, 1850)—Broad, lively carmine red guard petals, center rose; fragrant; crown type; midseason; blooms freely. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Duchess de Nemours (Calot, 1856)—Superb sulphur white flowers with greenish reflex, becoming pure white without crimson markings; full, cup-shaped blooms and one of the most beautiful in the half open bud; of strong, vigorous growth with good stems, and blooms freely in clusters; fragrant; crown type; midseason. Fine for cut flowers and should be in all collections. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.

Duchesse d'Orleans—Large carmine pink guards with center of soft pink interspersed with salmon; a strong, vigorous-growing plant with tall stems and blooms freely in clusters; midseason; bomb type; fragrant. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Duke of Wellington (Calot, 1859)—Another indispensable variety ideal for all purposes. Of vigorous growth with tall, strong stems and abundant, very fragrant flowers. Two rows of broad white guard petals very full sulphur-white center; bomb type; late; keeps well as a cut flower. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.

Edulis Superba—Beautiful deep rose pink, large and of good form, fragrant, and one of the earliest; crown type. Growth strong, vigorous, blooms profusely and an extra good variety for cut flowers and for the lawn. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Emile Lemoine (Calot, 1866)—Large, purplish red; fragrant; bomb; late. \$1.00 each.

Excelsior (Terry)—Brilliant crimson; large, symmetrical; growth good, one of the earliest crimsons, and a good lawn variety. 35c each.

Felix Crousse (Crousse, 1881)—A rich, even, dazzling ruby red, extra brilliant in color; large, globular flowers, solidly and compactly built; of strong, vigorous growth, with long stems, and blooms freely in clusters; bomb type; midseason; extra fine. 60c each, \$6.00 doz.

Festiva Maxima (Mieliez, 1851)—For enormous size combined with wondrous beauty this variety has stood unsurpassed for over sixty years. Pure paper white flaked with purplish carmine on some of the center petals. Early, very fragrant, rose type. Of vigorous growth, with very long heavy stems. Indispensable in all collections. You can't plant too many Festiva Maxima. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Floral Treasure (Rosenfield, 1900)—Bright delicate shell pink, large, fragrant and a free bloomer in clusters; strong, vigorous; upright habit; much used for cut flowers. Rose type; midseason; much like Delicatissima. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Germain Bigot (Dessert, 1902)—Very large glossy flesh pink shaded salmon, some petals splashed with crimson; a



Peonies—Continued

very fresh color; of strong, erect growth and blooms freely in clusters. Crown type; midseason; rare, \$1.50 each.

Golden Harvest (Rosenfield, 1900)—A very striking variety. Blush pink guard petals, sulphur white collar and a golden blush center with an occasional broad center petal same color as guards, sometimes tipped and striped with light crimson. A large, delicately fragrant tri-color, its total effect being creamy pink. Good growth; vigorous habit; blooms freely. Bomb to informal rose type; fragrant midseason. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Grandiflora (Richardson, 1883)—After almost all other Peonies are gone *Grandiflora* bears its profusion of immense, double, very fragrant flowers, bright sea-shell pink tinged lilac. Growth strong, tall. Rose type. 75c each.

Grandiflora rubra (See *Marechal Vaillant*).

Grover Cleveland (Syn. *Tecumseh*) (Terry)—Large, compact, brilliant dark crimson flower, very full and finely fringed; late; a good keeper. Rose type. \$1.00 each.

Humei (Anderson, 1810)—Large, compact, rose type flower of a clear cherry pink tipped silvery, with a cinnamon fragrance. Growth strong with long stems which curve under the weight of the flowers. Largely grown for cut flowers in some sections. Rose type; very late. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Jenny Lind (Barr)—Broad guard petals, bright silvery pink, inner petals narrower, shaded salmon and chamois, interspersed with narrow whitish petals; fragrant; a tall grower and free bloomer. Bomb type; midseason. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Jeanne d'Arc (Calot, 1858)—Very broad guard petals, soft pink, sulphur white collar and blush center with an occasional broad central petal the same color as guards, sometimes tipped and striped light crimson; fragrant. Strong growth, good habit and blooms freely in clusters. Bomb to crown or informal rose type; midseason. Similar to *Golden Harvest*, but taller. 45c each, \$4.50 per doz.

Lady Anna (Calot, 1856)—Fleshy pink; medium size; flat rose type; midseason. \$1.00 each.

Lady Darmouth—Pure white, center sometimes tipped carmine; fragrant; strong; erect; blooms freely. Rose type; early. 75c each.

Lady Derby—Fine waxy white with guard petals delicately tinted rose when first opening, very large; good growth. \$2.00 each.

Lady L. Bramwell—(See Dr. Bretonneau).

La Reine—Delicate blush changing to white; center straw, fringed, sometimes tipped with crimson; long stems; one of the latest white varieties. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.



Dr. Bretonneau,

one of the most
fragrant



Festiva Maxima, unsurpassed for enormous size and wondrous beauty

La Rosiere (Crousse, 1888)—Large flowers in clusters, yellowish-white with stamens inter-mixed; fragrant; semi-double; midseason. 50c.

La Tendresse (Crousse, 1896)—Large, full, spreading flower; milk-white, guards slightly splashed, center flecked crimson, very prominent on some, slight on others; rose type; fragrant; early. \$1.25 each.

La Tulipe (Calot, 1872)—Delicate rose becoming creamy-white, center petals tipped carmine, carmine tulip-like markings on outside of guard petals; a very large, fragrant, globular flower on long stems; semi-rose type; midseason; a vigorous grower and a fine delicate flower, good for all purposes. 50c each.

Madame Auguste Dessert (Dessert, 1899)—Very large, imbricated, cup-shaped flowers exquisitely colored; glossy flesh pink, guards and some center petals flecked crimson; blooms freely; fragrant; growth strong, stems medium long. Semi-rose type; early to midseason. \$2.00 each.

Mad. Bollet (Calot, 1867)—Rose type, very compact, globular bloom; clear rose with silvery reflex; sometimes a crimson line on edge of central petals; midseason. 25c each.

Madame Chaumey (Calot, 1864)—Petals broad, soft pink shaded bright rose, silvery reflex; central petals somewhat deeper than guards with an occasional crimson fleck, color somewhat splashed on; fragrant; medium strong growth; blooms freely in clusters. Rose type; midseason. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Madame Crousse (Calot, 1866)—Large white flowers with crimson flecks on the crown; medium strong, vigorous growth; blooms freely in clusters; crown type; midseason. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Madame de Verneville (Crousse, 1885)—Large, compact, well formed flowers, literally packed with petals; very broad white guards, center slightly blush becoming pure white, noticeably flecked with carmine; delightful fragrance; extra strong, vigorous growth, medium height; blooms very freely. Bomb type; early. One of the finest, both for cut flowers and landscape. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Madame Duclé (Mecchin, 1880)—A very large, very double, perfectly formed globular bloom, the central petals beautifully incurved as in a *Chrysanthemum*; bright silvery pink; fragrant; vigorous; blooms freely; excellent. Bomb type; midseason to late. 50c each.

Madame Emile Galle (Crousse, 1881)—A large, finely formed, attractive flower; full double; soft lilac pink, center shaded flesh, fading to rosy white; fragrant; growth strong; stems long; blooms freely in clusters. Rose type; midseason to late. Rare. 75c each.

Madame Forel (Crousse, 1881)—Glossy pink, slightly tinted violaceous, center tipped white, giving a silvery appearance;

Peonies—Continued

fragrant; medium tall, vigorous grower with spreading habit. Rose type; late. 35c each.

Madame Fould (Crousse, 1893)—Compact, globular, very full bloom; soft flesh changing to white, slightly flecked crimson; fragrant; growth strong, long stems. Rose type. One of the largest and latest. \$1.00 each.

Madame Geissler (Crousse, 1880)—A very large, attractive, very compact, globular bloom with somewhat cup-like center; glossy light pink tipped silvery, shading to bengal rose at base of petals; fragrant; somewhat spreading in growth. Rose type; late midseason. A royal flower. 75c each.

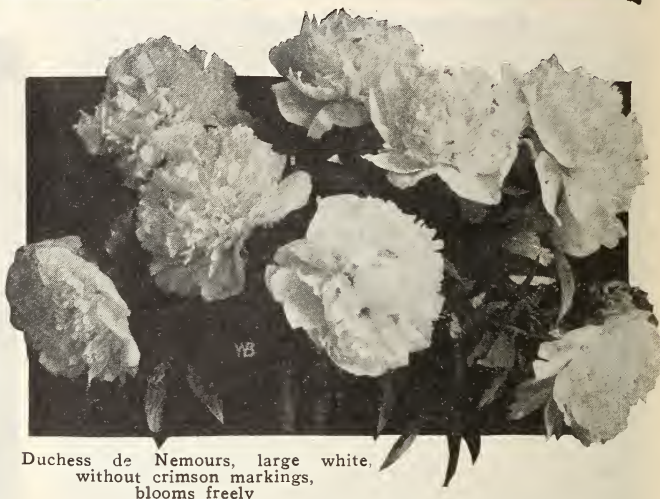
Madame Muysart (Calot, 1869)—Very large, very compact rose type bloom; rather deep pink or solferino red tipped silvery; guards streaked, center clear; fragrant; vigorous; stems long; blooms freely; late. 50c each.

Mdlle. Julietta Dessert—Dark crimson rose type with silvery reflex; strong, vigorous, blooms freely; midseason. 50c each.

Mammoth White—Received by us without label in a large shipment from Holland, and so named from its size and color; guards white barely tinted flesh; becoming pure white; center sulphur white; blooms freely; long strong stems; bomb type; late midseason. 35c each. \$3.50 per doz.

Marcella Dessert (Dessert, 1899)—Large blooms of admirable shape, built up into a high, compact crown; total color effect milk white; guards slightly flecked with scarlet and splashed lilac; center slightly flecked crimson; delightful tea rose fragrance; growth strong; stems medium long; midseason. \$1.75 each.

Marechal Vaillant (Calot, 1867)—Blood red; one



Duchesse de Nemours, large white, without crimson markings, blooms freely

of the largest, of fine form; fragrant; a good keeper; strong, rather spreading growth; a very showy flower. Rose type; very late. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Marguerite Gerard (Crousse, 1882)—Large; pale hydrangea pink becoming almost white; many of the central petals and even the guards having minute dark carmine, almost black, flecks on the tips; fragrant; semi-rose type; late. 50c each.

Marie Jacquin (Verdier)—Large globular bloom, creamy-white tinted flesh. When fully opened golden stamens are disclosed at the center, suggesting the name Water Lily Peony. This variety is usually classed semi-double, but on well-established plants which have received good culture the early blooms are almost full double while on newly set plants they are often almost single. Of unusual shape and shade, a very free bloomer in clusters, and extra good for lawn or landscape planting. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.

Marie Lemoine (Calot, 1869)—Always admired and as indispensable as Festiva Maxima. Massive, very compact, rose type blooms with a rather flat center; white with cream-white center, an occasional carmine line on central petals; fragrant. Of strong, vigorous growth, with extra strong stem; blooms freely and very late. A good cut flower, good landscape variety, and grand in every way. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Marie Stuart (Calot, 1856)—Pale pink guards, a thick collar of narrow yellowish petals and a prominent pink crown flecked with crimson; fragrant; midseason. 35c each.

Masterpiece (Kelway, 1895)—Brilliant cerise of intense color; large. \$5.00 each.

Mathilde de Roseneck—Very large, full double, rose type flower. Flesh pink shaded deeper toward the center, with an occasional carmine marking; very fragrant; tall, strong growth; late. 50c each.

Mireille (Crousse, 1894)—Very large and full; milk-white; very late; rose type. \$1.00 each.

Modeste Guerin (Guerin, 1845)—Lively bright, very deep pink with a purplish cast (solferino red); very fragrant; vigorous, medium tall plant of good upright habit with strong stems; blooms freely in clusters. Bomb type; of perfect form and extra fine; midseason. 75c each.

Mons. Bellart (Delache, 1850)—Bright purplish crimson; medium to



Marie Lemoine is as indispensable as Festiva Maxima



Claire Dubois, large globular satiny pink flowers

rose type bloom; strong, vigorous. Late midseason. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Paganini (Guerin, 1845)—Guards lively rose, center blush-white, yellow and salmon, with rose tuft; fragrant; blooms freely. 50 cents each.

Petite Renee (Dessert, 1899)—Broad carmine-purple guards, center petals shred-like, carmine striped white and tipped golden; anemone type; midseason; blooms freely in clusters; a good landscape variety. \$1.00 each.

Phrynee—Guards flesh, center yellowish marked with carmine; medium to large; blooms freely over a long season; medium to late. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Pottsi (Potts, 1822)—A very dark rich crimson with yellow stamens; fragrant; a typical semi-rose type; early; medium height; upright habit; blooms freely. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

President Roosevelt (Holland, 1905)—Deep rich, brilliant red; semi-rose type; midseason. Distinct from Theodore Roosevelt. 60c each.

Prolifera Tricolor (Lemon, 1825)—A really yellow Peony. The guards are white lightly tinted pink, center deep sulphur yellow, crown petals same color as guards; fragrant. When first set the blooms are more nearly anemone type, becoming crown type when the plants are established; carpels decidedly crimson; of medium height and good habit, with strong stems; blooms freely in clusters; late. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Queen Emma—A very large, very full, fragrant, bright pink flower of rose type. Plant of erect habit, compact, growth strong, stems long, blooms very freely, and foliage well furnished. An excellent shipper and keeper and good cut flower variety. Midseason to late. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

Queen Victoria (Synonym for Whitley)—Fine broad guard petals, opening blush white, becoming white; fragrant; bomb type, globular, of good size; medium early, growth strong, stems medium long; blooms freely. Much used as a cut flower. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Reevesii—Rosy flesh, tinted salmon and chamois, of good size and blooms freely; growth upright with long stems; medium late. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Reine Victoria—Guards soft flesh, center yellowish with carmine spotted tuft; fragrant; midseason; a free bloomer with medium long stiff stems. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Rubra Superba (Richardson, 1871)—Deep glowing crimson without stamens; very large and very full rose type

Peonies—Continued

large; a tall grower and profuse bloomer. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Mons. Boucharlataine (Calot, 1868)—Large bright, light pink with silvery reflex, with occasional carmine markings; strong, vigorous growth and blooms freely in clusters. Very full, semi-rose type; midseason to late. 30c each.

Mons. Dupont (Calot, 1872)—Large, fragrant cup-shaped semi-rose type bloom; ivory white, outer petals streaked and inner splashed with carmine; growth strong, tall; blooms freely in clusters; very strong stem; upright habit. Late midseason. 50c each.

Mons. Jules Elie (Crousse, 1888)—Immense, globular, very full flower on long stems; color the finest glossy flesh pink shading to deeper rose at the base, the whole flower overlaid with a silvery sheen; very fragrant; blooms freely, and grand for all purposes. Bomb type; early midseason. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

Mons. Paillet (Guerin, 1857)—Full double light violaceous pink with a pronounced silvery border; large; fragrant; tall, strong, vigorous growth; blooms freely in clusters. Crown to bomb type. Midseason. 35c each.

Mons. Paul Risbourg (Guerin, 1869)—Lively violaceous red; brilliant; late. 50c each.

Nellie B. Beckett (Pleas, 1900)—Very bright, deep rose, broadly tipped pearl and striped with lighter rose; one of the latest. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Nivea Plenissima (Makoy, 1840)—Sulphur-white becoming milk-white, guards slightly splashed crimson; large; fragrant, one of the earliest white varieties; dwarf but strong, upright growth; blooms freely in clusters; bomb type 50c each.

Noemie Demay (Calot, 1867)—Deep rose pink becoming flesh pink; large, full double, very fragrant



Mad. de Verneville is literally packed with petals



Queen Emma keeps well

Sarcxie—A lustrous dark red received by us in a large shipment from Holland. It may bear another name abroad but it cannot bear a better one. Tall, thrifty, with a medium large flower on long stems; broad guards, tufted center of finely cut petals without stamens; very distinct and striking. \$5.00 each.

Zoe Calot (Mieliez, 1855)—Very large, very full, globular bloom of an Enchantress pink; fragrant. Growth strong, upright, good medium height, with very stiff stems which never droop; blooms very freely, almost every stem producing a flower; late midseason. 50 each, \$5.00 per doz.

Peonies to Color (Not equal to the choicest named varieties, but extra good value)—Mixed shades of red. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

Peonies to Color—Shades of pink. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

Peonies to Color—Blush-white and light flesh. 15c each, \$1.50 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

Peonies Mixed—Mixed colors. 15c each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

PEONIES WERE FINE

"I ordered Peonies from you last fall and I never saw such beautiful flowers. Claire Dubois, Mad. Geissler and Felix Crousse were the most perfect flowers I ever saw," writes a Kansas customer.

Peonies—Continued

flower; fragrant; a vigorous grower with long, strong stems and a free bloomer; very late. A magnificent variety. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Sarah Bernhardt (Dessert)—See Umbellata Rosea.

Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle (Calot, 1867)—Medium light pink with slight silvery reflex; large rose type bloom; fragrant; blooms freely in clusters; midseason to late. 25c.

Theodore Roosevelt (Pleas)—Light soft rose, color somewhat splashed on; midseason to late. The massive blooms are borne freely on long stems; a most robust plant with deep green foliage. 45c each, \$4.50 per doz.

Therese (Dessert, 1904)—A very brilliant rich clear pink; very large; very fragrant; rose type; midseason. \$5.00 each.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille (Calot, 1865)—Large, compact bloom, soft flesh pink splashed with darker tints, and white reflex. The guard petals become almost white. Rose type; midseason; fragrant. 50c each.

Umbellata Rosea—Guard petals pretty clear pink surrounding narrow amber white petals which become almost pure white, with an occasional wide center petal same color as guards; fragrant; blooms vary from anemone to informal rose type; very early; a very strong, upright grower, free bloomer in clusters, and good landscape variety. 50c each.

Wacht am Rhein—Dark crimson; blooms freely; good early. 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

Whitley—See Queen Victoria.



Duke of Wellington, very fragrant white flowers



The Flowers We Give Away

There is a satisfaction in giving flowers that exceed their use for all other purposes. They are always appropriate and carry your message as nothing else can—a message of affection and remembrance of friends, of congratulation on their successes, of hope and cheer in sickness and in trouble. The sentiment will be appreciated more than you will ever know, for flowers whisper what words cannot tell.

The gift bed must furnish a succession of flowers from spring till fall, with plenty of white and pink, some red and yellow, and kinds that last well when cut. For the very earliest we will use the spring flowering bulbs that bloom gaily while outdoor flowers are a rarity—Hyacinths, with their delightfully fragrant massive spikes of waxy flowers; Tulips, that give a blaze of color, and Daffodils, "that come before the swallow dares." Lily of the Valley is one of the daintiest gift flowers and will thrive in almost any kind of soil. Then we must have an abundance of Peonies, large and showy without being coarse, and as delightfully fragrant as the rose. And with them the German Irises, the "orchids of the garden," easily grown almost anywhere. In June we will want the gorgeous Japanese Irises and in latter June and July the brilliant, fragrant Flox. During the summer and autumn Shasta Daisies, one of the most easily grown plants, will



Zoe Calot, a very full, globular flower

give a profusion of flowers that last unusually well when cut. For variety during summer we will use the Blanket Flower, with reddish brown flowers margined yellow; Coreopsis, with pure yellow daisy-like flowers; Larkspurs, the most important blue flowers of the garden, and Rudbeckia, with its golden yellow Chrysanthemum-like flowers. We must have Violets for early spring, and Columbines with their graceful, long-spurred flowers. The Hardy Chrysanthemums will yield in abundance in late fall when our gift garden is nearly destitute of flowers, lasting until they become wet and frozen after a rain or snow. By planting in a sheltered situation the Christmas Rose will give outdoor flowers in December or January.

For winter flowers nothing will give such great returns for so little effort as the spring flowering bulbs. One of the most popular is Narcissus Paper White Grandiflora, which may be grown in a bowl of water with pebbles to support the bulb, and will make a charming show in a few weeks. By planting at different times flowers may be had all winter.

Let us make the most of our opportunity; plan our planting with a purpose of giving and adding to the joy of living.

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Mad. Ducl, with center petals beautifully incurved



Irises

PERFECTLY hardy, easy to grow, they will reward you with a lavish wealth of bloom. Plant lots of Irises for their grand and royal colors and their beauty of form and texture. Mass them on the lawn or among shrubbery. Plant them along walks and drives, and in the herbaceous border. Naturalize them in wild and uncultivated places. Plant them for cut flowers, for which they are very effective. If cut in the bud and allowed to open in the house the colors are brighter. The German Irises precede and bloom with the Peonies. Japanese Irises follow Peonies and precede Hydrangea Hills of Snow.

German Irises (Fleur de Lis)

The German Irises succeed in partial shade, but produce their best in full sun. They are not particular as to soil—will grow almost anywhere—but do best in a well-drained, rich loam or garden soil, succeeding in quite dry locations. The beauty of their form and texture, shimmering in the sun, with their delicacy and wide range of colors, has given them the name "Orchid of the Garden." They are gaining in popularity with remarkable rapidity.

Prices: 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., except as noted. Six of a kind at dozen rate.

Black Prince—Beautiful large flowers; very deep, rich, velvety royal purple; early; medium height.

Celeste—Large; standing petals pale lavender, falling petals deeper; fragrant; midseason; tall.

Florentina—White with a faint suggestion of lavender; large and fragrant; medium tall; early.

Harlequin Milanais—Standing petals white, flaked violet; falling petals rich violet reticulated with white; large, fragrant, orchid-like flowers; blooms freely; tall; midseason.

Honorabilis (San Souci)—Standards golden yellow, falling petals yellow veined crimson-brown; one of the brightest yellows; blooms profusely; early to late; fragrant; medium height.

Ingeborg—Very large pure white flowers of exquisite form; early. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Lemon—A beautiful lemon color; medium height.

Madame Chereau—Beautiful; peculiarly twisted and crimped petals, white elegantly frilled violet-blue; tall; slightly fragrant; midseason.

Mozart—Standing petals bronze-fawn; falling petals purple-fawn netted white.

Orientalis—Intense deep blue with narrow foliage; medium height; late.

Queen of May—An unusual color; standards lilac-pink, falling petals lilac blended in white, total effect almost pink; a large, fine, very fragrant flower; midseason; tall.

Pallida Dalmatica—Very large flowers of a fine clear shade of lavender; very tall; fragrant; midseason. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

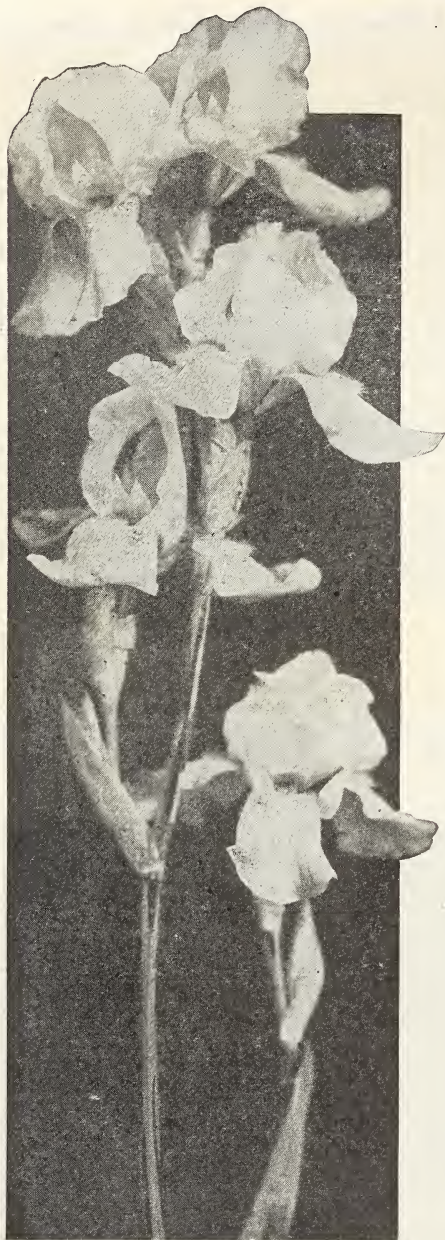
San Souci—See Honorabilis.

Sappho—Standing petals deep violet blue, falling petals dark velvety royal purple; large, fragrant flowers; tall; very early.

Speciosa—Standing petals lavender-purple; falling petals dark reddish-purple; fragrant, and blooms very freely; late.

Walhalla—Standing petals blue, falling petals deep blue; very large and showy; medium height. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

German Iris to Color—Shades of light blue and yellow. 10c each, 50c per 12, \$3.00 per 100.



German Irises are easily grown

WANTS MORE PEONIES

From Olathe, Kansas: "We have been buying Peonies from you for four or five years and have been so well pleased we want more."

Japanese Irises

JAPANESE Iris is one of the most important of hardy garden plants. The foliage is tall, narrow and blade-like, stems slender and graceful, with several buds to the stem. They differ from the rest of the family in the flatness of the flower, shades of color, size of flower and breadth of petal. The blooms are very large and showy, exquisite combinations of color from snowy-white to deep blue-black, royal purple, rich violet, etc., often with a gold blotch, and markings so delicate and complicate as to be impossible to adequately describe.

Japanese Irises should be planted in full sun. Naturalized along the borders of streams or ponds where their beauty is reflected in the mirror below, they are very effective. Contrary to a quite general belief they do not require such a situation. Any mellow loam, enriched with thoroughly-decayed manure, will produce flowers of wondrous size. While they do not demand it to give good results, they reach their highest development if they can be well watered just before and during their blooming period. Water must not stand on the roots during winter.

Prices: Choice, mixed colors 20c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.



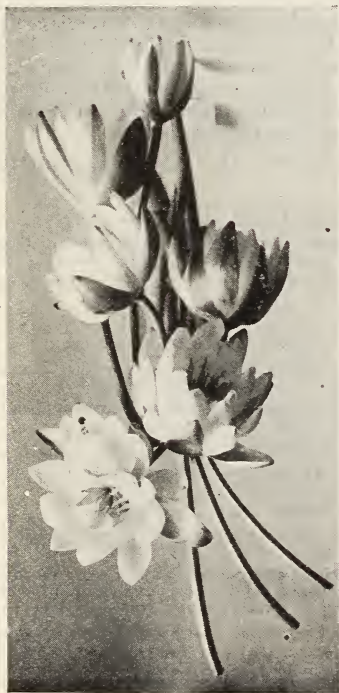
Japanese Iris

Hardy Water Lilies

ALL that is necessary to have water lilies blooming all summer is water, sun and fertile soil.

Everyone that has a pond, stream or even room on the lawn for a concrete basin can have beautiful water lilies in abundance. There should be a foot of soil and a foot or more of water. The best soil is rotted vegetable matter from swamps or ponds, mixed with about one-third of well rotted manure, or the top soil from an old pasture, mixed as above. Hardy water lilies need no care during winter if the water is deep enough so it will not freeze to the crown; otherwise drain and cover with leaves and boards.

Choice mixed, of various forms and ranging in color from pure white with golden center through light to deep pink. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.



Water Lilies

For Immediate Results

plant the Marvelous Mallows. Our strong, vigorous plants, propagated from selected stock, will bloom abundantly the first summer. Beginning in July they give six to ten weeks of bloom. They quickly make good sized bushes and will give the effect of established shrubs the first season. They are excellent as single specimens, better in groups of assorted colors, in the rear of or among shrubbery, in the perennial garden, along borders and the like. A good soil of moderate fertility with cultivation will give immense flowers and better results than very rich soil, which induces too much top growth. In winter cut the tops back to within four to six inches of the ground. Illustrated on last page.

Superb Hardy Phlox



Phlox give brilliant summer effects. Strong plants \$1.50 per doz.

BRILLIANT summer effects may be produced with these easily grown hardy perennials. They are especially desirable for their great variety of color—pure white, delicate pinks, salmon, rich reds, crimsons and violet—and many are delightfully fragrant. They are excellent as single specimens or in the mixed border, but the most imposing effects are produced by planting masses of each color, say a half dozen to several dozen of a kind together. A charming border may be produced by beginning with pure white, then white with a pink eye, the lightest shades of pink and gradually working up to the deep reds. Phlox are admirably adapted for cemetery planting. They commence blooming in early summer, and if early, midseason and late varieties are chosen and the flowers cut off as they fade, will bloom quite late. They succeed in almost any position or soil, but give best results in a rich, mellow soil, well prepared. Plant 18 inches to 2 feet apart. After three or four years take them up, divide the clumps, remove any dead portions and replant. A winter mulch of old manure is a great benefit.

These are strong field grown plants and will bloom the first summer.

Prices: 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$2.85 per 25, \$11.00 per 100. Our selection, assorted, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$9.00.

Albion—Large panicles of pure white flowers with a faint pink eye.

Athis—Deep clear salmon-pink. carmine eye; large; very tall with strong stem.

Bacchante—Tyrian rose with crimson-carmine eye; very large; tall.

Bouquette des Fleurs—White overlaid pink, lilac center.

Caran d'Ache—Bright carmine-rose, large flower; an excellent variety.

Champs Elysees—An excellent bright rosy magenta, and very effective.

Chateaubriand—Rosy magenta, deeper center.

Clara Benz—Brilliant carmine rose; good size; medium dwarf; midseason.

Cross of Honor—Light lavender with a distinct white cross; sometimes pure lavender; very odd.

Czarina—White; very late; large trusses.

Eclairer—Rich crimson-carmine with lighter halo; large; tall; late; excellent.

Elizabeth Campbell—Very fine bright salmon pink with lighter shadings and dark red eye.

Esclairmonde—Clear rosy lilac, lighter eye.

Hanny Pfeiderer—Blush white with bright carmine eye.

H. O. Wijers—White, crimson-carmine eye.

Independence—An excellent large flowering early pure white; compact truss.

Inspector Elpel—Lilac-pink, carmine eye.

James Bennett—Light pink tinted salmon, large crimson center; tall.

Jules Cambon—Bright rosy magenta, large white center.

La Reve—White penciled pink; tall.

La Vogue—Beautiful rose with deeper eye.

Le Mahdi—Dark purple-violet, nearly the blue of an English violet when grown in the shade.

Maculata—Many-branched pyramidal trusses; bright reddish, almost royal, purple.

Mad. Paul Dutrie—Delicate lilac rose.

Obergartner Wittig—Rosy magenta with white center and carmine eye; large.

Pantheon—Uniform bright carmine-rose.

Peach Blow—Delicate peach blow pink shaded to white; large truss.

R. P. Struthers—Cherry red, darker eye; there is salmon in the flower but it does not detract from its beauty as does the mention of it; fine large truss.

Siebold—Splendid bright scarlet; tall.

Stella's Choice—A free flowering pure white.

Wm. Robinson—Carmine pink, crimson eye.

Xantippe—Mauve.

Mixed Colors—10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

Phlox—Continued

The following varieties at 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.:

Baron von Dedem—A real scarlet, almost attaining that of the geraniums; deeper eye; fine.

Etna—Bright crimson.

Frau Anton Buchner—A fine white; floret immense, truss heavy; magnificent.

Frau Dora Umgeller—Rich deep rose; late.

Geo. A. Strohleim—One of the best bright orange scarlets; immense flowers.

Mad. P. Langier—Clear crimson, deeper eye; excellent.

Rheinlander—A beautiful salmon pink intensified by a very deep claret-red eye; immense flowers and trusses.

Rheinstrom—A fine color resembling that of the Paul Neyron rose.

Rosenburg—Bright reddish violet with blood red eye; immense.

Von Lassburg—A splendid pure white with large individual flowers and trusses.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

IN the dull November days, as the frosts creep into the air and the other flowers show the approach of winter, the bright blossoms of the Chrysanthemums reward us with a new wealth of bloom. They give grace and beauty to the garden when it is destitute of other blossoms, and are valuable as cut flowers, lasting a long time in water. True, their flowers are small compared with the huge Chrysanthemums of the florists, grown in the greenhouse, a single flower to the stem, but this is amply compensated for by their immense number of flowers, their great diversity of color, their rugged constitution and the ease with which they may be grown. The large flowered varieties of the hardy type will give blossoms 2 or 2½ inches across, even larger if disbudded—that is, some of the buds pinched out—and the button type is very symmetrical and has a charm all its own. Both are rapidly gaining in popularity for their decorative effect, and are extensively grown by the florists. In the following descriptions we have given the size of a fully developed flower on a plant that has not been disbudded and the average height they grow here.

Chrysanthemums are easily grown. Any good, rich, well-drained garden soil is suitable. While hardy, as they root shallow it is advisable to mulch lightly with straw or strawy manure after the ground begins freezing, which is all that is required to bring them safely through the winter. Do not mulch with material that will pack down and become soggy when wet. For this reason bright straw is better than leaves. The flowers withstand ordinary frosts, lasting until they become wet and frozen after a rain or snow. They are most effective when planted in masses. After a few years, when they become too thick, divide and replant.

Prices: 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. Our selection, good assortment of varieties, 50 for \$4.50, 100 for \$8.50. These are not tiny pot plants, but strong field-grown plants, and will give a good display the next fall.

Cerise Queen—Cerise; a neat flower 1¼ inches across; full double; grows 20 inches high; blooms freely.



Chrysanthemum Diana, Queen of Fall

Dawn—Very symmetrical; about 1¼ to 1½ inches across; full double; 22 to 24 inches tall; color difficult to describe—usually called daybreak pink.

Diana—Fine pure white. 20c each, \$2.00 doz.

Ermine—Bright orange scarlet; 1¼ to 1½ inches across; grows about 1½ feet high.

Golden Climax—Orange yellow. 20c each, \$2.00 doz.

Golden Queen—An excellent bright yellow; 2 to 3 inches across, 2 feet high; blooms freely.

King Philip—Deep rose pink of good size; a little more than 2 feet tall.

Louis Rosney—Lavender becoming white edged; 2 to 2½ inches across, 2½ feet tall; a good color; blooms freely and rather early.

Queen Roy—Bronze; ½ to ¾ inch across, 2 feet tall; rather early; blooms profusely.

Trivola—Lilac-rose to lilac-pink, becoming blush-white in the center; full double, nice shape, good color, blooms freely; 2 to 2½ inches across; about 28 inches high.

Waco—Yellow shading to cream, becoming almost pure white; 1½ inches across, 2 feet tall.

Miscellaneous Hardy Perennials

MUCH of the charm of the hardy garden lies in the varied and pleasant changes constantly taking place. To the foregoing lists should be added at least a portion of the following, and every day during the growing season will bring something to interest and delight. An abundance of flowers is obtained with very little expenditure of either time or effort. Perennials are so easily grown that with no knowledge of them much pleasure may be had. Their requirements are so simple that almost without instructions a garden lover would give them proper care. Good garden soil, spaded to a depth of one or two feet or more, enriched with well decayed manure or bone meal thoroughly mixed with the earth, light stirring of the soil during summer, avoiding going so deep as to disturb the roots; cutting off the dead stems after killing frosts; a light winter mulch, after the ground begins freezing, of stable litter or leaves, removed in the spring and the finer parts forked into the soil, and you will be amply rewarded in increased vigor and productiveness.

Prices are for strong field grown plants.

Aquilegia—See Columbine.

Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia grandiflora*)—Flowers 2 or 3 inches across, reddish brown margined yellow; from June till fall. "Of easiest culture, not particular as to soil and position, they are absolutely dependable. They like a sunny position best, however, and make the best showing if massed in beds or borders. * * Gaillardias are constant bloomers and the flowers last a long time after cutting."—*Adolph Krumm, Garden Magazine*. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Bell Flower, Japanese (*Platycodon*)—Beautiful large, broad, bell-shaped flowers; very effective for rocky and border; white and blue. The buds are inflated, from which it is sometimes called Balloon Flower. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*)—An old-time favorite, rich in sentiment and associations, with deep rosy-red heart-shaped flowers, nodding in graceful drooping racemes. It is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy garden and useful in shaded situations. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Columbine (*Aquilegia*)—One of the most beautiful and elegant hardy plants. "The plants are of semi-round compact growth, over which the strong, upright flower spikes extend almost two feet. Many dainty small branches bear the ornamental, long-spurred flowers in great profusion."—*Adolph Krumm, Garden Magazine*. They work in well to the north of a house where the morning and evening sun reaches them. Mixed colors. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Christmas Rose (*Helleborus*)—"There is one real winter flower—the Christmas Rose. This little snow



There's not a dull day in this garden from spring till fall; start one now.

beauty, with its irregularly cut leaves and splendid white flowers 3 inches across, often blooms in December or January in sheltered places."—*Norman Taylor, in Garden Magazine*. Plant in good soil in a semi-shaded situation. 40c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Chrysanthemums—See page 13.

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora (Tick-seed)—"Truly the most popular yellow perennial. Two characteristics render it unique—the length of its blooming period and the enormous quantities of flowers which it bears in the course of a season. A dozen well developed plants will furnish all the yellow daisy-like flowers wanted from May to October. * * * Coreopsis thrives well in sun or shade and the long-stemmed flowers make lovely bouquets."—*Adolph Krumm, Garden Magazine*. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Daisy, Shasta—The large, showy daisies, white with a golden center, on long stems, are borne in profusion during summer and autumn. Strong, vigorous, and one of the most easily grown plants. Very attractive in the hardy border or garden and excellent as a cut flower, keeping a long time in water. A flower that everyone can grow. 12c each, \$1.20 per doz.

Daisy, Alaska—A variety of Shasta Daisy with extra large flowers in abundance. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Delphinium—See Larkspur.

Foxglove (*Digitalis*)—When in bloom in early summer their profusion of bell-shaped flowers drooping on tall spikes are one of the most striking things in



Miscellaneous Hardy Perennials—Continued

the flower garden; of easy culture and thrive in partial shade. Fine strong plants to bloom the first summer. White, rose and purple, usually spotted, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz. Mixed colors, 12c each, \$1.20 per doz.

Hollyhock—Its tall spikes are very effective in the herbaceous border or among shrubbery. Strong plants to bloom first summer. Double white, pink, red and yellow, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz. Single mixed, 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

Larkspur (*Delphinium*)—Free flowering border plants of easy culture, producing tall spikes of bloom in June, and at intervals till frost if cut as they fade. Phlox and Larkspur make an excellent combination, as they bloom alternately. **Formosum**, a brilliant yet deep blue with white eye, growing 3 to 4 feet tall. **Belladonna**, unrivaled for persistent blooming, with large spikes of the delightful blue of the skies; grows 2 to 3 feet tall. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lemon Lily (*Hemerocallis flava*)—One of the hardiest and most delightful perennials and easily grown. Its fragrant, clear yellow lilies, 3 to 4 inches across, on stems 2 feet high, are produced very freely in early summer. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lily, Orange Day (*Hemerocallis fulva*)—The tawny orange flowers with wavy margins are produced very freely in latter summer on stems 3 to 4 feet tall. Named from the flowers closing at night. Grows luxuriantly in almost any garden soil, in moist places and in partial shade, soon forming large clumps. Blooms well even in dry weather. Single and double, 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

Lily of the Valley—Will thrive in almost any kind of soil and produce its beautiful, modest, fragrant white bells in slender racemes in the out-of-the-way nooks, shady spots and corners where bolder plants would scorn to bloom. Prefers partial shade. Pips, 5c each, 50c per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Marvelous Mallows—Immense flowers, 6 to 10 inches in diameter, in brilliant shades of red, beautiful pinks, blush and white, their great beauty cannot



In early summer Foxglove is one of the most striking flowers in the garden



Japanese Bell Flower (*Platycodon*)

be described. In brilliancy and profusion of bloom they surpass all other summer blooming perennials. Beginning in July, the flowers appear in profusion for six to ten weeks, frequently almost until October's frosts. They grow and bloom during hot, dry weather better than almost any other flower, making bushes 4 to 6, sometimes 8, feet high in a season, according to age. If only two to four stalks are allowed to grow from a plant they will give larger flowers. Perfectly hardy. The one-year plants bloom the first summer, the two and three-year give a grand display. Illustrated on back cover.

3 year.....	50c each,	\$4.00 per 10
2 year.....	35c each,	3.00 per 10
1 year.....	25c each,	2.00 per 10
1 year, mixed colors.....	20c each,	1.70 per 10
1 year, mixed colors, mail size, by parcel post, prepaid.....	20c each,	1.70 per 10

Phlox—See page 12.

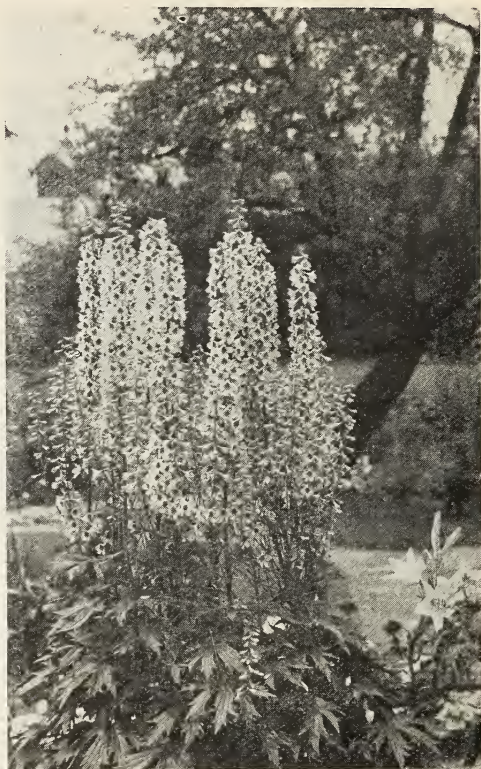
Poppy, Oriental—Cup-shaped flowers, 6 inches or more across, dazzling red and scarlet, on stems 3 to 4 feet high. Mixed colors, 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$1.80 per doz.

Rudbeckia Golden Glow (*Summer Chrysanthemum*)—Very showy in late summer with its great masses of double yellow chrysanthemum-like flowers on stems

Miscellaneous Hardy Perennials—Continued



The chrysanthemum-like flowers of *Rudbeckia Golden Glow* are showy in late summer



Larkspur produces tall spikes of bloom in June

4 to 6 feet tall. Of most robust growth, and succeeds everywhere, withstanding heat, cold and drouth. 10c each, 3 for 25c, \$1.00 per doz.

Stokes Aster; Cornflower Aster (Stokesia)—An excellent border or rockery plant growing 18 to 24 inches high, of easiest culture, succeeding in any open sunny position. From summer until fall the plants are covered with lavender-blue cornflower-like flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. A good cut flower. There is also a white variety. Say which you want. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Viola cornuta Golden Yellow (Tufted Pansy)—While the flowers are not so large as the regular pansies, yet they bloom so freely, for so long a time, and the color is so distinct, that they are a welcome addition to any garden; fragrant. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Summer Chrysanthemum—See *Rudbeckia*.

Violet, Sweet Russian—You will have no trouble in growing this variety, as it is of easy culture and the hardiest of violets; deep, rich blue; fragrant; of strong growth. 10c each, 3 for 25c, \$1.00 per doz.



The fragrant white bells of *Lily of the Valley*

PEONIES IN FINE CONDITION.

"The Peonies I purchased of you last fall are in fine condition."—Carthage, Mo.



Flowers for the Children

Haven't you often noticed how eagerly the children watch for the first flowers of spring? How delighted they are to get their hands on whatever happens to strike their fancy. Then encourage them in their love for the beautiful. Teach them to not only love but know the flowers. Give them a flower garden, teach them to tend it, let them feel free to gather the flowers for themselves and their little friends. Let them learn the joy of giving.

To begin with you will want flowers easily grown. For this Daisies are ideal and have always been a favorite of childhood. And they will want Foxgloves with



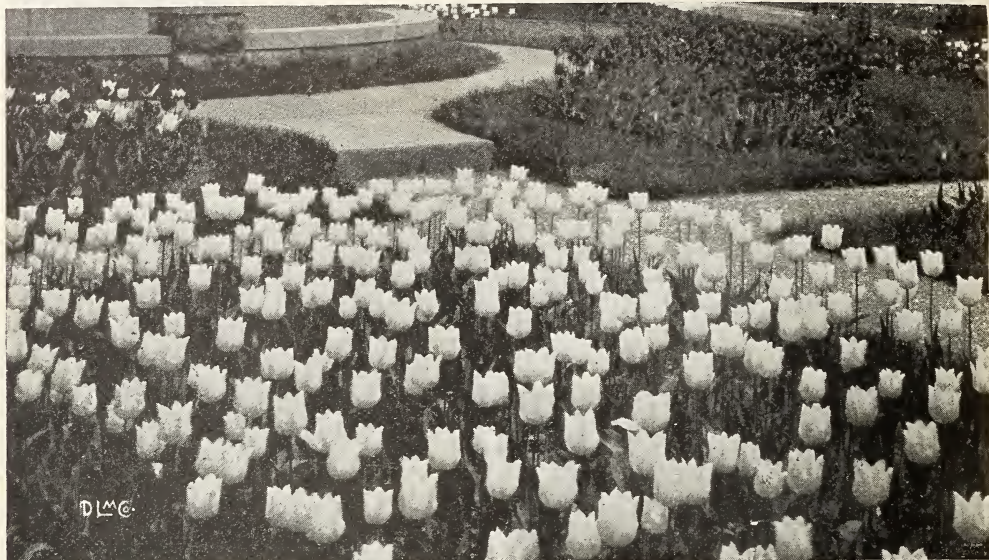
The graceful spurred flowers of the Columbine

the long flowers that so easily slip over their fingers. Peonies they must have—gorgeous red, delicate pink and snowy white—to bloom in May. Plant several varieties of German Irises and teach them to observe their delicate shades of color and their beauty of texture. Plant some bright colored Phlox for July, some Rudbeckia Golden Glow for yellow, and the hardy Chrysanthemums for fall. For winter let them grow bulbs in the house and plant some in the fall for early flowers outdoors. Watching growth of Narcissus Paper White Grandiflora in water will be to them a constant source of wonder and delight.



Ten weeks of Shasta Daisies





You can have a Tulip bed like this, 4 feet square, for \$2.00.

Spring Flowering Bulbs

THESE bulbs come up when everything else is shivering, and bloom gaily while outdoor flowers are a rarity. They then ripen up their tops and die down, so later-blooming deep-rooted plants can be used in the same space. To look their best bulbs should be planted in groups of not less than six of a class. They give a fine effect the first spring and are easily grown. Almost any good loam or sandy soil will do if well drained. Spade it a foot or more deep. Manure, if so well rotted that it crumbles all to pieces, may be mixed in the soil with moderation, but fresh manure must not come in contact with bulbs. It is well to mulch with coarse strawy manure when freezing begins, and if the soil is already rich it is advisable to fertilize only in this manner. Counting from the bottom of the bulb, plant Hyacinths 6 inches deep, 6 inches apart; Tulips 4 inches deep, 4 or 5 inches apart; Narcissus 4 to 5 inches deep, 6 inches apart.

For window culture nothing will give such great returns in flowers and with so little effort and investment as bulbs. They bloom where there is little light, are easily grown and almost never attacked by insects. Instructions will be sent on request.

When buying bulbs remember you can only develop the flowers that were formed within them before the bulbs were ripened up. For example, if a Hyacinth is so small it only contains six bells in embryo, no one can make it produce more, though, of course, good soil and culture will bring these six bells to better development than would poor culture. As perfection of bloom the first season is usually desired, and good bulbs produce good flowers, we have taken pains to secure the very best bulbs obtainable.

Hyacinths

These Hyacinths are strictly selected first size and will give massive spikes of waxen flowers of delicious fragrance next spring. Easily grown either out of doors or in the house. One hundred bulbs will plant a bed 2½x7 feet. These varieties are all single and give better results than double varieties.

Price: 12c each, \$1.20 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

If wanted by parcel post, allow postage at the rate of 3 pounds per dozen.

Gertrude—Tall, with heavy spikes of extra large rose pink flowers.

Gigantea—Thick spikes and large bells of a beautiful light pink.

L'Innocence—Magnificent pure white; massive.

King of the Blues—Extra fine deep blue.

Queen of the Blues—Beautiful light blue.

Single Early Tulips

Easily grown and will reward you with a blaze of color in early spring. Planted 5 inches apart, rows 5 inches apart, will require 91 bulbs for a circular bed 4 feet across—1 for center, 6 for first row, 12 for next, and so on.

Price: Picked bulbs, strictly first sizes, 3c each, 25c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, except Keizerskroon.

If wanted by parcel post, allow for postage at the rate of 1½ lbs. per doz.

Artus—Bright deep scarlet; very showy.

Chrysolora—Fine deep golden yellow.

Cottage Maid—A charming pink and white.

La Reine—Pure white tinted rose; fine.

Keizerskroon—Bright red with a distinct wide golden border; grand, large, very showy. 4c each, 35c per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Thomas Moore—Apricot-orange; fragrant.

Spring Flowering Bulbs—Continued.

The Best Double Tulips

Couronne d'Or—Beautiful rich golden yellow; a splendid bedder. 5c each, 50c doz.

La Candeur—Large white wax-like flowers. 3c each, 25c doz.

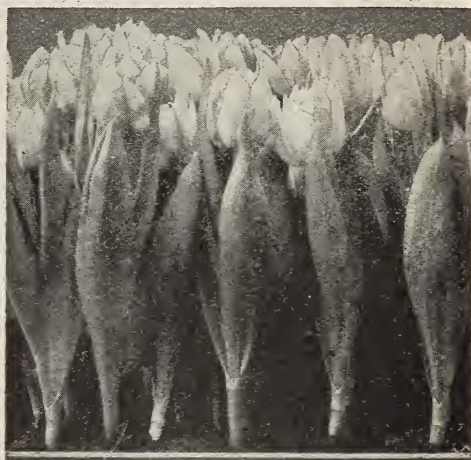
Murillo—Delicate light pink; large graceful flowers; one of the best. 3c each, 25c doz.

Rubra Maxima—Dazzling scarlet and a splendid bedding variety. 3c each, 30c doz.

Darwin Tulips

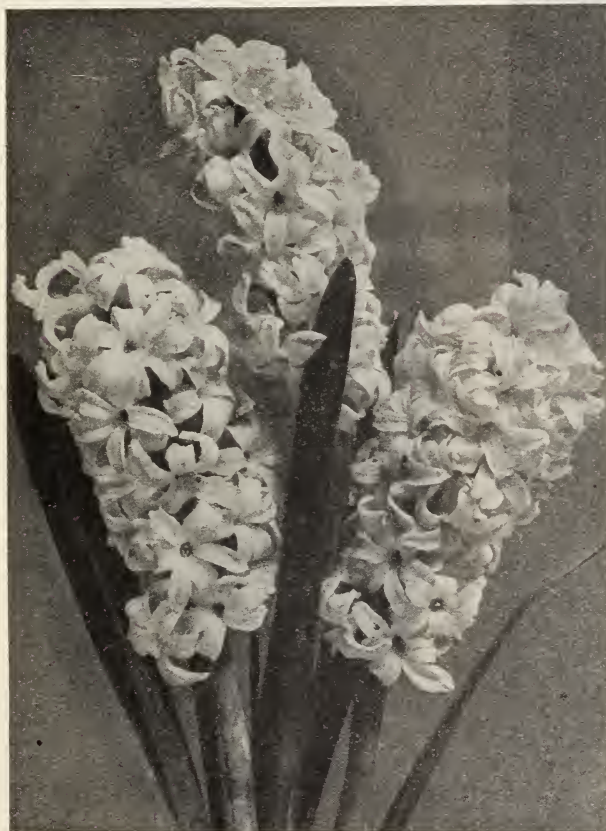
A race of late-flowering tulips, distinct from the early class, and exceptionally beautiful. They are very vigorous and bear unusually large flowers on graceful long stems, often two feet tall. Highly recommended for massing, in shrubbery borders and for contrast in the flower garden. You will like them.

Finest Mixed—Exceptional value and excellent for bedding or border. 3c each, 30c doz.



Murillo, a large, graceful, double light pink tulip

Narcissus or Daffodils



The massive spikes of the Hyacinth are deliciously fragrant

There's a world of sunshine in the golden cups of the Daffodils, and they possess an exquisite grace and delicacy of form. Perfectly hardy, they grow and do well in almost every position, sun or shade, moist or dry. Their preference is for a good deep soil and semi-shaded situation. The vacant corners in the garden, among shrubbery and especially among the peonies, are excellent situations. Once planted they need no further attention, the clumps multiplying and giving larger and finer results each year. They are excellent for winter flowering, three or four bulbs nicely filling a 5-inch pot. In describing, the trumpet or cup is the center funnel-like tube, the perianth the surrounding row of petals or wings.

Emperor—A magnificent, rich, yellow flower and one of the finest daffodils, much prized for cutting. Mother bulbs, 6c each, 45c doz.

Poeticus Ornatus—An improvement on the familiar Poeticus or Pheasant's Eye, and ten days or two weeks earlier. Beautiful pure white with broad yellow cup edged scarlet. A fine cut flower, much used by florists. 3c each, 25c per doz., \$2.00 per 100.

Sir Watkin—Giant Chalice Flower. A gigantic flower often four to five inches across; perianth rich yellow, trumpet large, medium length, slightly deeper and tinted orange; fine out of doors and for pot culture. Fancy bulbs, 4c each, 40c per doz.

Victoria—White perianth with large yellow trumpet; deliciously perfumed;

Spring Flowering Bulbs—Continued



Narcissus Paper White Grandiflora, grown in water, make a charming display

unsurpassed for pot culture and always satisfactory out of doors. Fancy bulbs, 5c each, 40c doz.

Double Von Sion—Large double trumpet filled with beautifully-crippled petals; golden yellow, large and of fine form; used by florists in large quantities and excellent for bedding with Hyacinths, blooming at the same time.

XXX Mammoth Double Nosed Bulbs, 6c each, 60c per doz. Each bulb brings two or more flowers.

Paper White Grandiflora—Of beautiful star-like form, pearly white and deliciously fragrant, with tall spikes of 6 to 20 flowers each. Not suitable for outdoor planting without protection, but one of the most popular for growing indoors. A half dozen or dozen bulbs in a bowl of water, held in place by pebbles, will make a charming show of flowers in a few weeks. By keeping extra bulbs in a warm, dry place and planting at different times, you can have flowers all winter. Mammoth bulbs, specially selected for pot or water culture, 5c each, 30c doz., \$2.25 per 100.

Chinese Sacred Lily—White with yellow center; fragrant; grows best in water as described above. Selected bulbs, 10c each, 3 for 25c, 90c per doz.

Lilies

Ascension, Madonna or St. Joseph Lily (*Lilium candidum*)—One of the most ornamental and popular.

Immense, fragrant, snow-white flowers, 4 to 5 inches long on stems 3 to 4 feet high. The best pure white, hardy Lily. 20c each, \$1.80 per doz.

Tiger Lily—Bright orange scarlet flowers in large clusters on stems 2 to 5 feet high. It lives and thrives from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. 10c each, 90c per doz.

Tiger Lily, Double—A showy double-flowered variety of the above. 15c each, \$1.20 doz.

Lemon Lily and Orange Day Lily will be found on page 15, as they are roots, not bulbs.

Lily of the Valley

Lily of the Valley—Will thrive in almost any kind of soil and produce its beautiful, modest, fragrant white bells in slender racemes in the out-of-the-way nooks, shady spots and corners where bolder plants would scorn to bloom. Prefers partial shade. Pips 5c each, 50c per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Crocus

Crocus—Among the earliest of spring flowers; most effective when planted under the sod about the lawn, where they will thrive for years. Mixed white, blue, purple and yellow, 15c per doz., \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.

Mallow Marvels

Bloom in Spite of Dry Weather

"The Mallow Marvels have done beautifully in spite of our dry weather."—Kansas City, Mo.



Ascension Lily, the best pure white hardy lily



Apples

THERE are thousands of acres where apples can be grown as good and cheaper than in the famous apple centers. Mr. G. C. Richardson, a leading Kansas orchardist, says: "It is my observation that in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, where they do not take care of their orchards they do not raise any more fruit than we do. * * * I believe that injurious insects are worse in that country than they are here. Their trees require more care and attention than ours do." They give it, and that is the secret of their success—not soil and climate, but care. Take care of your trees as well as other crops, prune, fertilize and spray, and they will pay and pay well. Even for the home orchard spraying pays. A small outfit costs little and you can secure the materials prepared ready for use.

The profits will depend largely upon the attention given them. Often one reads of orchards netting \$100 to \$500 per acre. Many will say \$100 is too low an estimate. Even so, do you make that on your corn, or oats, wheat? Of course, apples do best on a deep, rich soil, such as will grow good corn or potatoes, but the rough hilly portions of the farm are usually well adapted to fruit growing and may be made most profitable. It only requires a little change in the cultural methods. A good planting distance is 30x30 feet, 48 trees per acre. Condensed Planting and Pruning Instructions will be sent upon request.

Don't make price the sole consideration but start with trees well grown. The highest price does not necessarily mean highest quality—there may be agent's commissions or excessive selling expenses. Yet there is a price below which a first class tree cannot be produced. It is our constant aim to give you your money's worth in first class stock, well grown and well packed, sold direct to the planter.

Price of Two Year Apple:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size about 4½ ft. and up, 1½ in. cal. and up, branched.....	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
Extra size, about 4 to 5 ft., 5⁄8 in. cal. and up, branched. . . . .	.20	1.75	16.00
Standard size, about 3½ to 4½ ft., ½ to 5⁄8 in. cal., branched.....	.15	1.40	12.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., more or less branched. . . . .	.12	1.00	7.50
Light size, 2 to 3 ft., little if any branched.....	.10	.50	4.50

Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate. One year quoted by mail on request.

The ripening dates are approximate average here; allow about five to seven days for each 100 miles North or South. The altitude will also affect the date of ripening.

Summer Apples.

Benoni—Fine dessert quality; deep red on rich yellow in broken stripes; crisp, fine grained, juicy, pleasant mild subacid; medium size; bears freely; early to mid-July.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Excellent for cooking and market; good size; yellow almost covered with red stripes; flesh firm; crisp, tender, juicy, aromatic, rather acid; July 15-August; a young reliable bearer; very hardy.

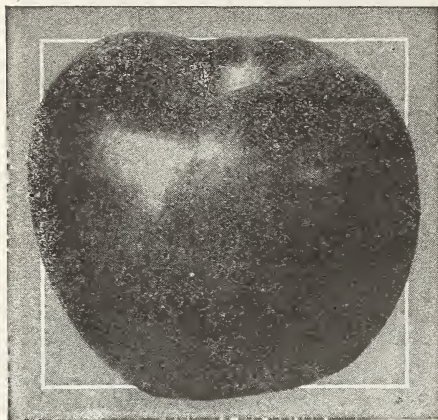
Early Harvest—Bright straw; crisp, juicy, rich subacid; good; very early, June 20-July; productive; bears rather young.

Livland Raspberry—Waxy white striped and shaded light crimson; juicy, mild subacid, almost sweet; fine quality; medium size; a young, abundant bearer, very hardy; about with or a little later than Yellow Transparent.

Red June—A young, abundant bearer of very red apples; juicy, brisk subacid; good; medium size; later June-July.

Yellow Transparent—Good size; yellowish-white; fine grained, crisp, juicy, sprightly subacid; a good eating and excellent cooking apple; mid-June, some earlier than Early Harvest; hardy; a very young, regular, abundant bearer.

Apples—Continued



Stayman's Winesap—bears young

Autumn Apples

Maiden Blush—Large, clear yellow with a crimson cheek; moderately crisp, very juicy; an excellent cooking and drying apple; mid-autumn; hardy, productive; bears rather young.

Oliver—Of good size; yellow mottled and striped, almost covered with red; crisp, juicy, sprightly subacid; productive; bears young; October-December; sold under the name of Senator by some.

Winter Apples

Arkansas—See Mammoth Black Twig.

Arkansas Black—Medium large, almost black; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, moderately juicy, subacid; December-March; unproductive on some soils; brings a good price where it can be grown.

Ben Davis—We are growing Gano and Reagan instead as they are a better color.

Delicious—Roundish conic, medium to large, pale yellow mostly covered with red, splashed and striped dark carmine; moderately fine grained; juicy, mild subacid; good.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, 2-year.....	\$0.30	\$2.80	\$25.00
Extra size, 2-year.....	.25	2.00	20.00
Standard size, 2-year.....	.20	1.75	15.00
Medium size, 2-year.....	.15	1.50	10.00
Light size, 2-year.....	.10	.80	7.50

Above prices apply to Delicious only; all other varieties of apple quoted on page 21.

Grimes Golden—Of best quality and a most beautiful golden yellow; medium to large; flesh yellow, firm, tender, crisp, juicy, rich subacid, aromatic, with a flavor all its own; a fine dessert apple, good for cooking even before it is ripe, and especially fine canned; October-December; blooms late; hardy, bears young, and annually if not allowed to overbear.

Ingram—A very late keeping apple; yellow almost covered with bright red stripes; firm, juicy, very mild subacid, good; blooms late; bears young and heavily; good size if not allowed to overbear; a seedling of Geneting but much more highly colored.

Jonathan—A very attractive lively deep red; highly flavored and excellent for dessert, cooking and market; medium size unless thinned; firm, crisp, juicy, very aromatic, sprightly subacid; October and later; bears rather young.

Mammoth Black Twig—A late keeping apple, greenish largely overspread dull deep red, on some soils almost black; flesh very firm, rather tender, moderately juicy, subacid, good.

Northern Spy—A large, beautiful apple, yellow covered with purplish red; crisp, juicy, high quality and fine flavor; October-December.

Reagan—Also known as Black Ben Davis. Large, attractive rich red to maroon, rarely striped; firm, moderately crisp, juicy, mild subacid; ships well, keeps well, bears young, regularly and abundantly; profitable; of the Ben Davis type and season but more highly colored.

Stayman Winesap—Large, attractive shape; greenish-yellow splashed and striped, often nearly covered with dark red; flesh firm, moderately fine grained; crisp, very juicy, aromatic, sprightly pleasant subacid, good to very good; keeps late, bears regularly and young. While less brilliant than the old Winesap it is adapted to a wider range of soil and climate.

York Imperial—Large, attractive greenish-yellow shaded red and crimson; firm, crisp, subacid becoming mild; December; bears heavily and rather young; best on heavy soils.

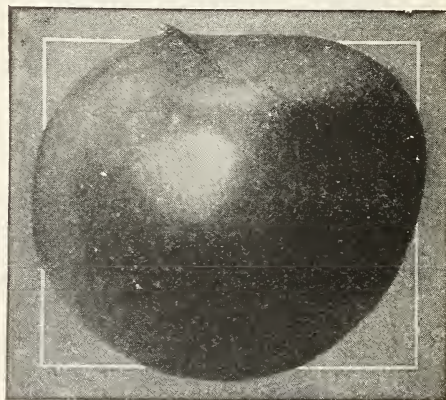
Crab Apples

Florence—Yellowish-white beautifully striped bright red; large, juicy, crisp, brisk subacid, good; bears young; early August.

Martha—Large, creamy yellow overspread light red; crisp, juicy, brisk subacid; good to very good; bears young.

Transcendent—Medium to large, golden yellow with rich crimson cheek; crisp, juicy, subacid; hardy, productive; August-September.

Red Siberian—About $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter; much used for preserving whole; subacid; astringent; a young, heavy bearer.



Currants

In the home garden they may be grown in almost any soil. For commercial purposes select preferably a strong moist loam with considerable admixture of clay. Even a stiff clay will do if well drained. In the hot Central and Southern states they require a northern exposure or partial shade, such as the north side of a fence, wall or building. Set 2x3½ to 3x4 feet; cultivate well but shallow, mulch heavily, manure freely.

Strong 2 year, 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$7.00 per 100.

Fay's Prolific—Bunch long, well filled; fruit large, dark red, mild, good; midseason; vigorous; largely grown for market.

Victoria—Bunch medium; fruit large, bright red,

mild acid, good; midseason to late; productive; growth strong, upright.

White Dutch—Full medium size, bunch rather long; yellowish white; good quality.



Peaches offer great opportunities to those who take care of their trees

Peaches

TO the man who will cultivate, prune and take care of his trees, Peaches offer great opportunities for good profits and quick returns, often coming into bearing the third year. A Southern Missouri orchard three and four years old produced 65 cars on 110 acres. A Northern Arkansas orchard cleared \$100 per acre on four-year Elbertas. Subsequent crops naturally are larger and yields of several hundred dollars per acre are not uncommon. This is readily seen when you remember that 16x16 feet requires 170 trees, 18x18 feet 134 trees per acre. With proper care an orchard should be good for 10 to 15 years. If you have a choice of location give them a northern slope. A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best, but the Peach will adapt itself to any well-drained soil.

Price of Peach (Indian Cling 5c each higher):

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. cal. and up, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and up.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
Extra size, 1-year, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal., about 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	.20	1.75	14.00
Standard size, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal., about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .	.15	1.40	12.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft. . . . .	.13	1.00	7.00

Five of a kind at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at 100 rate.

The following list is arranged approximately in order of ripening. The dates named are approximate average season in this section:

Mayflower—The earliest, about June 10 here; good size, red all over, firm; semi-cling; good shipper; hardy; productive.

Greensboro—Large, colored beautifully with crimson with a yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy; excellent; semi-cling; mid-June; hardy; a profuse bearer.

Carman—Large, creamy white splashed red; flesh white, juicy, rich, sweet, very good; nearly free; hardy; productive.

Champion—Large, white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, sweet, juicy, rich, delicious; freestone; early August; quite hardy; productive; bears young; profitable.

Belle of Georgia—Very large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, juicy, fine texture, high quality; free; early August; hardy, very productive; excellent shipper.

Crawford Early—Very large, yellow, deep red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, slightly subacid; good; freestone; early August.

Elberta—Very large, golden yellow with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, good; freestone; mid-August; excellent for shipping; vigorous, productive, profitable.

Crosby—Orange yellow splashed red; sweet, juicy, rich; freestone; latter August; medium size but very hardy; productive.

Oldmixon Cling—Large, creamy white, red cheek; flesh white, red at pit; juicy, rich, fine flavor; latter August; prolific.

Crawford Late—Very large, yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich; freestone; latter August-September.

Indian Cling—Large, red fleshed; 5c each higher than other varieties.

Stump—Large, white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy, excellent; free; late August-September.

Heath Cling—Very large, creamy white, sometimes faintly blushed; flesh white to pit, rich, very juicy, sweet, fine; latter September.

Salway—Large, yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet, good; freestone; late September to early October; good shipper.

Strawberries

This catalog is printed too early to name prices on strawberries. We will have an excellent stock of well-rooted plants of the profitable commercial varieties, which will be described and priced in the spring catalog. To those wishing to plant in the fall we shall be glad to give list and quotations by letter on request.

Pears

Price of Pear (Bartlett 5c each higher):	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00
Extra size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	18.00

Five of a kind at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at 100 rate.

Pears are graded by caliper or diameter. The height is the approximate average and varies with the habit of the tree. Arranged approximately in order of ripening. Dates named are approximate average here.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, yellow dotted and shaded red on sunny side; juicy, melting, perfumed; latter July-August; gather early.

Bartlett—Large, waxy yellow blushed on sunny side; juicy, fine grained, buttery, rich; latter August, bears young; productive.

Seckel—Small but the richest and highest flavored

pear known; brownish-green becoming yellowish brown; fine grained, sweet, very juicy, buttery; early September.

Garber—Large, waxy yellow; red cheek; early September; good for canning and market and for pollenizing Kieffer and others; hardy, vigorous; especially resistant to blight.

Anjou—Large, greenish yellow, russet and red cheek; fine grained, melting, buttery, rich flavor; latter September; productive; keeps well.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, greenish yellow, russet patched and dull red cheek; juicy, melting, slightly granular; September-October; productive, hardy, vigorous.

Kieffer—Large to very large, attractive rich yellow tinted red; very juicy, usually slightly coarse; if picked when mature but before fully ripe and ripened slowly in a cool dark room it develops good flavor; very resistant to blight, hardy; very productive, ships well, and a profitable pear; September-November; bears about the fifth year; plant Garber to pollenize it.

Dwarf Pears

Dwarf Pear, propagated by budding on quince, occupy little room, are valuable where space is limited, and while not so long lived as Standards begin bearing younger, often the year after planting. If set 4 to 6 inches deeper than in the nursery they finally become half-standards, increasing their length of life. They may be planted quite close—10-12 feet, and kept headed back.

Duchess d'Angouleme—XX, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. caliper, 25c each, \$2 per 10, \$16 per 100.

Plums

PLUMS are so easily grown, thrive so well with little attention and respond so liberally to good care that they should always find a place in the home orchard. They succeed in almost any soil. It is usually considered that the European class prefer rather heavy clay loam, or at least are not their best on light, sandy soils, while the Japanese prefer rather lighter soil with a moderate amount of sand. The Wild Goose type is most successful in rich, sandy lowland but adapt themselves to almost any soil. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart, at least 20 feet one way if a power sprayer is to be used. Mixed home orchards may be closer. Several varieties should be planted as some are not good self-pollenizers.

Prices of Plum:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal., about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and up, branched.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00
Standard size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. cal., about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., branched.....	.25	2.00	18.00

Plums thrive with little attention

Five of a kind at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at 100 rate. Arranged approximately in order of ripening; dates named are average dates here.

Red June—Japan. Dark coppery red, bluish bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; semi-cling; early; hardy, productive.

Wild Goose—Oval, bright red with many white dots, thin bluish bloom; medium to large; cling; requires cross pollenizing; early July; productive. X size Wild Goose are graded $\frac{1}{8}$ in. cal. up; Std. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.

Abundance—Japan. Medium to large, bright red over yellow; juicy, sweet rich, very good; cling; mid-July; a strong grower, hardy, very productive; bears young.

Burbank—Japan. Large to very large, bright dark red on yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary; cling; latter July; bears profusely, requires thinning.

Shipper's Pride—European. Large, nearly round, dark purple or blue; flesh firm, good quality; early September.

Shropshire Damson—European. Large for a Damson; dark blue; cling; esteemed for preserving; latter September; vigorous.

Wickson—Japan. Large, heart shaped; dark red, thick bluish bloom; flesh yellow, solid, meaty, sweet, good; cling.



Early Richmond Cherry is very productive

Cherries

CHERRIES are profitable both commercially and in the home orchards. Frequently trees in the home orchard yield \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. Crops of commercial value may be secured in four or five years. And they require less spraying than almost any other fruit tree. Cherries will grow on thinner soil than most fruit trees, though to obtain the finest fruits a deep, mellow soil of good quality is desirable. It must be well drained and there the trees are long lived. On wet soils they are not successful and are short lived. Our cherries are budded on Mahaleb stocks which do not throw up sprouts from the roots. Set 18 or 20 feet apart, requiring 134 or 109 trees per acre respectively.

Price of Cherry:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size, 2-yr., $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. caliper up, 5 to 6 ft., branched.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
XX size, 2-yr., 4 ft. and up, $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. caliper, branched. . . . .	.40	3.30	28.00
Extra size, 2-yr., 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. caliper, branched. . . . .	.30	2.50	22.00

Five of a kind at 10 rate; less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at 100 rate.

Arranged in order of ripening. Dates named are approximate average here.

Dyehouse—A few days before Early Richmond; a productive, reliable bearer; May.

Early Richmond (May Cherry)—Medium size, round, bright red, darker when fully ripe; very juicy, sprightly acid; hangs long on the tree; latter May-June; hardy, very productive; profitable; succeeds everywhere.

Montmorency—Rather large, dark rich red; juicy, pleasant acid; excellent; a week later than Early

Richmond; vigorous, hardy, productive; successful everywhere.

Royal Duke—A half-sweet Cherry; very large, dark red, juicy, rich; mid to latter June; the nearest sweet that succeeds here.

English Morello—Large, dark red, nearly black; flesh dark purplish crimson; juicy; rich acid; prolific; latter June-July; dwarfish.

Gooseberries

THE demand for Gooseberries is always good. They are easily grown, readily respond to care and are reliable annual bearers. Plant 3x5 ft., 2,900 per acre; or 4x5 ft., 2,175 per acre. A northern slope is preferable, especially in the Central and Southern states.

Houghton—Of medium size, but a profuse bearer and a money maker. Very free from mildew, of easy cultivation; the best for most sections; glossy pale dull reddish brown when ripe, but usually picked green.

2 yr., 12c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.
1 yr., 10c each, .80 per 10, 6.00 per 100.

Downing—Medium to rather large, pale green, good; productive; midseason.

2 yr., 20c each, \$1.50 per 10; \$14.00 per 100.



Houghton.

Grapes Bear After Freezing

SINCE living in Kansas I have several times seen the new growth on our grape vines killed by frost; but found that, where grapes had been kept well pruned and cultivated, they possessed sufficient latent force, owing to their widespread root growth, to push out new shoots from otherwise dormant buds. * * * You will find, when your grape vines are frozen, even as late as the first of May, that, if all green matter is frozen dead, then otherwise dormant buds will break and the new growth from them will come right on and produce new shoots from which a fair crop of grapes will grow; but if a single joint of the first crop of shoots is left, the new growth will start from the green bud on such shoots. and the resultant growth will not produce any grapes, but will produce a shoot with leaves only. So if the new growth is not frozen back to the previous year's wood it should at once be pulled off, thus forcing the latent buds to start.—*Wm. H. Barnes, before the Kansas State Horticultural Society.*

They quickly come into bearing, often yielding some the second summer. Plant 6x8 feet.

Agawam—One of the best red grapes; large; flesh tender, juicy, rich; ripens after Concord.

Campbell's Early—Large, black; sweet; adheres strongly to the stem and a fine shipping grape; very early; bears profusely.

Concord—The most popular; large, black with rich bloom; juicy, sweet; vigorous, very hardy, healthy, productive; mid to late August here.

Ives—Black; colors before Concord but not mature till after; sweet when ripe; vigorous, hardy, productive; very resistant to rot.

Moore's Diamond—Large, yellowish-green; juicy, good; ripens a little before Concord.

Moore's Early—Black; about two weeks before Concord; desirable for home and market for its size, season, hardiness and productiveness.

Niagara—Large, greenish-white to pale yellow;



Concord

sweet; good for table or market; a white Concord; ripens with it or a little later.

Worden—Black; large; about 5 to 10 days earlier than Concord; berries larger, of better quality; vigorous, healthy, productive.

Price of Two-Year Grapes:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Agawam,	\$0.10	\$0.70	\$ 6.00
Campbell's Early, . . . . .	.20	1.50	12.50
Concord, . . . . .	.10	.60	4.00
Ives, . . . . .	.12	.70	6.00
Moore's Diamond, . . . . .	.12	.80	6.00
Moore's Early, . . . . .	.12	.90	7.00
Niagara, . . . . .	.12	.70	6.00
Worden, . . . . .	.12	.70	6.00

Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 and over in lots of not less than 25 of a variety at 100 rate; send lists of wants for prices on large quantities or one-year plants.

Lucretia Dewberries

WHEREVER there is a market for early Blackberries, Dewberries will be profitable. Ripening between Strawberries and Blackberries, they command a good price.

Land can be used that is too wet or not fertile enough for Blackberries and they are less expensive to grow. Prepare the ground as for corn, roll or drag well, ditch or mark rows 4 or preferably 5 feet apart, and plant 2 feet apart, requiring 5,450 or 4,350 plants per acre. Cultivate well the first year, shortening in the plants during the early part of the season to make them stocky, but allow them free growth the latter part of the season. After the first two plowings, shallow cultivation is best. Discontinue tillage in August to stop rank growth and cause the plants to ripen up a solid cane which will withstand the severest winters. The second and following years cultivate little, more to keep out weeds and grass, as too much cultivation tends to increase growth rather than yield.

Renewing.—After your field has become a mat of vines, mow half the patch closely just after the last picking; allow the vines to dry and burn off when the wind is brisk enough for the fire to run rapidly. Harrow well, preferably after a light rain. Mark off the rows with a diamond plow and with a cultivator work up the middles well, beginning as at first. Renewing must be done every few years, but loses you one crop, hence renew but half your field at once.

Lucretia—Large, often 1½ inches long; sweet and luscious throughout; for size and quality is unexcelled by any of the Blackberries; ripens at the close of the strawberry season, before Early Harvest; the variety most extensively grown for market. Fine tip plants, 25c per 10, 35c per 25, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1,000.

Blackberries

BLACKBERRIES begin bearing the second year and may be depended upon for regular, profitable crops. They thrive in almost all soils, but are at their best in a strong deep loam that will retain moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart; 2x8 requires 2,725 plants per acre. Cultivate frequently and shallow. Clip off the tips of growing canes at 2 to 4 feet high. Remove the old canes after fruiting and allow 3 to 5 new canes to grow for next season.

☞ 50 of a kind at 100 rate, 500 of a kind at 1,000 rate. Arranged alphabetically.

☞ These are nursery grown plants from root cuttings and far superior to the sucker or patch plants commonly dug and sold.

Ancient Briton—Large, without core, sweet, very good; ripens with or after Snyder; hardy, very productive. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1,000.

Early Harvest—The most profitable of all on account of its extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness; glossy black, firm and ships well; growth strong. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1,000.

Lovett—Large, with little core; sweet. 30c per 10, 50c per 25, \$1.70 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

Snyder—Midseason; of medium size, juicy, sweet; while not highest quality, it is valuable for its ex-



Blackberries may be depended upon for regular, profitable crops

trema hardiness and productiveness; indispensable as a midseason variety. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1,000.

Raspberries

ANOTHER berry which yields quick returns, beginning to bear the second year, and for which there is a good demand. Experienced fruit growers say it is usually safe to figure on an average net profit of \$100 to \$150 per acre. Plant 3x6 feet, 2,425 plants per acre; or 4x6, 1,825 per acre. Deep soil that will retain moisture in a dry season is preferable, the lighter loams for the red, the heavier for the black. Allow 4 to 6 canes to grow from each plant for fruiting; pinch out the tips when 2½ to 3 feet high, to make them branch more freely.

Arranged alphabetically. 50 of a kind at the 100 rate; 500 of a kind at the 1,000 rate.

Black Pearl—A new variety that promises to become a leader among Black Raspberries. Early, of good quality, jet black, firm, hardy and a vigorous grower. At these prices, low for a new variety, it should be widely tested. 35c per 10, 75c per 25, \$2.50 per 100.

Cardinal—Very large, very productive, hardy, vigorous and easily grown; rich flavor; first class; purplish red. 25c per 10, 40c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$1.50 per 1,000.

Cumberland—Black Cap; very large, firm, of excellent quality; midseason; very hardy and productive. 30c per 10, 60c per 25, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

Kansas—Black cap; large, firm, of good quality; early; hardy and productive. 25c per 10, 40c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.

King—Bright scarlet; of fine flavor; early; vigorous; larger than Miller and better in many respects. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.

Miller—Red; large, firm, rich, early; prolific; succeeds over a wide range. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.

Horseradish

Bohemian—A quick-growing variety, producing very large roots; productive; so easily grown it should find a place in every garden; a rich, moist soil is preferable. Sets, 5c each, 25c doz., \$1.00 per 100.

Asparagus

The earliest of vegetables, excepting Rhubarb. Plant 10 inches apart, rows 4 feet apart; cover the crowns 3 inches.

Conover's Colossal—The old standard market variety; very large, rapid growth, productive, good flavor. 1, 2 and 3-year.

Early Giant Argenteuil—A French variety noted for its earliness, productiveness and immense stalks; good flavor. 3-year only.

Palmetto—Large, early, productive, of delicious flavor; very resistant to rust; adapted to North and South. 1, 2 and 3-year.

Prices of fine, strong plants:

3-yr.,	30c per 10,	\$1.00 per 100,	\$6.00 per 1,000
2-yr.,	25c per 10,	.75 per 100,	5.00 per 1,000
1-yr.,	20c per 10,	.60 per 100,	4.00 per 1,000

Sage

Holt's Mammoth—Very large leaves of unusual substance, strong flavor and superior quality; vigorous. Genuine country sausage needs genuine country sage. Plant some in your garden. Strong plants, 15 and 20c each.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

COMING in so early, Rhubarb finds a ready market, being relished by everyone. The city garden should have a dozen or two, and every farm can add to its income from Rhubarb. It is easily produced in a commercial way, yields immensely, can be shipped almost any distance, and is easily gathered and packed.

The secret of success is well drained soil. Prepare it well, set $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 feet, covering the crown with 2 inches. Do not let water stand on the ground, especially when manure is freshly applied. While a heavy feeder, it should have its fertilizer distributed over the year, not gorged with heavy applications, which cause a fermentation disastrous to the plant. Top dress in September and February with good manure. As soon as growth starts in the spring rake off the straw portions and work the other in. If the growth begins to look quite yellow in hot weather remove any decaying stalks and cultivate shallow in and between the rows. Do not cut, but pull the stalks, taking none the first year.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Early, just before Asparagus; immense stalks, tender, delicately flavored; produc-



One and Two-Year Rhubarb.

tive and continues long in use; the best variety for general use.

Nice large roots.	Each	Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
2-year XXX size...	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$8.00
2-year size.....	.10	.60	1.10	4.00
1-year size.....	.10	.50	.85	3.00

Hardy Evergreens

AT these prices the roots will be carefully packed in damp moss and hay. For fall planting we recommend digging with a ball of earth sewed in burlap, for which add the following to prices quoted: $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet or under, 10c each; 2 to 3 feet, 15c each, \$1.20 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, 20c each, \$1.50 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; and specify "balled and burlapped" on your order.

Five of a kind at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 of a kind at 100 rate.

Arborvitae, Chinese Golden (*Biota aurea conspicua*)—A most beautiful arborvitae; foliage intense gold, some branches of an almost solid metallic tint, others suffused with green; a rapid growing arborvitae and very desirable and attractive where a good sized golden tree is wanted; golden color well retained into winter.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$4.50 each, \$40.00 per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	2.50 each, 22.50 per 10
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet.....	2.00 each, 18.00 per 10
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	1.50 each, 14.00 per 10
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.....	1.00 each, 10.00 per 10

Arborvitae, Chinese Golden Dwarf (*Biota aurea nana*)—The new growth in the spring and latter summer is intense gold suffused with green, in winter becoming green to bronze-green. The most popular of the Biotas, of very dwarf, compact habit and unexcelled for garden or cemetery use; very effective for window boxes and excellent tubbed where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants.

3 feet.....	\$2.00 each, \$20.00 per 10
2 feet.....	1.25 each, 10.00 per 10
1 foot.....	.50 each, 4.50 per 10

Arborvitae, Hovey's Golden—Distinct; numerous flat branches; light golden green foliage; dense and conical.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.80 each, \$7.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	.60 each, 5.00 per 10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10

Arborvitae, Pyramidal—A compact and narrowly pyramidal tree, with short branches densely covered with bright green foliage; very formal and attractive; in form an almost perfect column.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.....	.50c each, \$4.00 per 10
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	.40c each, 3.00 per 10

Arborvitae, Siberian—A small extremely hardy tree, becoming broadly conical with age; very dense, dark

green foliage, bluish green below, its color well retained during winter; admirably adapted for hedges; an excellent lawn tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.80	\$7.50	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.65	6.00	\$50.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.40	3.50	30.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.35	3.00	.....

Arborvitae, Woodward Globe—A low, compact form with deep green foliage, assuming bronze tints in winter. A symmetrical globe in outline and of very striking appearance.

24 to 30 inches.....	\$1.20 each, \$10.00 per 10
20 to 24 inches.....	.80 each, 6.00 per 10
16 to 20 inches.....	.70 each, 5.00 per 10
12 to 16 inches.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10

Irish Juniper—Its finely cut bluish-green foliage is highly attractive and its form in pleasing contrast with the globe and bush evergreens; a dense, slender columnar tree with numerous upright branches closely surrounding the body; quick growing; formal and striking in outline and very effective in Italian and landscape gardening.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.90	\$8.00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.70	6.00	\$50.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.....	.40	3.00	.....

Savin Juniper—Thickly branched, low and spreading; very dense, dark green foliage. A favorite for rock gardens and window boxes.

3 to 4 feet spread.....	\$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet spread.....	.90 each, 8.00 per 10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet spread.....	.65 each, 6.00 per 10

Spruce, Colorado Blue—Very richly colored foliage of a silvery blue sheen.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$2.50 each
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Hardy Evergreens—Continued.

Pine, White—A tall, stately tree with regular whorls of horizontal branches, forming a symmetrical, pyramidal crown; soft, bluish-green leaves in 5's.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	.90 each, 8.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	.60 each, 5.00 per 10

Spruce, Black Hills—Tall and picturesque with spreading branches; foliage dark green, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long. Very similar to Norway Spruce, but withstands cold and drought better.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75 each, \$6.50 per 10
1½ to 2 feet.....	.40 each, 3.50 per 10

Spruce, Colorado—Green type.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75 each
18 to 24 inch.....	.60 each

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Tree Box (Buxus arborescens)—A small tree or shrub with small, glossy green foliage thickly covering the many short branches, and possessing a peculiar fragrance.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet, medium bushy.....	50c	\$4.00	....
6 to 8 in., for lining out hedges.....	10c	.70	\$5.00

Willow-Leaved Box (Buxus salicifolia)—This beautiful Boxwood has oval dark green leaves and possesses a clearer, darker luster than any of the nine varieties in our collection, also withstands sunlight best. Upright growth.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in., bushy.	\$1.00	\$9.00	....
12 to 18 in., bushy. ....	.60	5.00	....
6 to 8 in., for lining out hedges. ....	.10	.80	\$6.00

Holly, American (Ilex opaca)—A very handsome evergreen tree, familiarly known as Christmas Holly. Among its spiny green leaves are borne clusters of bright red berries. Very desirable. Should be planted in groups to produce berries. Most of the leaves should be removed from Hollies and Magnolias when transplanting.

8 to 10 feet.....	\$5.00 each, \$45.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	2.50 each, 22.50 per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	1.00 each, 9.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	.60 each, 5.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10

Magnolia Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia or Bull



Chinese Golden Dwarf Arborvitae. A perfect gem for large or small grounds

Bay—A stately tree of the South with large evergreen leaves, thick and glossy. Large waxy white, fragrant flowers. Tender north.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00 each
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Adam's Needle (Yucca filamentosa)—A stately plant, forming an immense tuft or cluster of long, narrow or blade-like needle-tipped leaves, from which rise a majestic flower stem 4 to 6 feet high, crowned with a profusion of large, drooping, creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers. Bold and imposing in appearance. Strong plants, 15c each, 80c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

Shade Trees

Five of a kind at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 of a kind at 100 rate. Trees above 8 feet will usually be pruned back unless otherwise ordered. "Cal." designates caliper or diameter near the ground.

Chestnut—In addition to being a handsome shade tree it bears nuts of excellent quality and the burrs are very ornamental.

4 to 5 feet.....	50c each, \$4.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	35c each, 3.00 per 10
1 to 2 ft. seedlings.....	10c each, .80 per 10

Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa)—Rapidly becomes a large tree; very hardy; leaves large, dark green, heart-shaped; flowers white, dotted reddish and violet, in panicles.

1 to 1½ in. cal.	35c each, \$3.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	25c each, 2.00 per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	15c each, 1.25 per 10
1½ to 2 ft. seedlings.....	.75c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000
1 to 1½ ft. seedlings.....	.60c per 100, 4.00 per 1,000

Dogwood—See Shrubs.

Elm, American White—A large and stately tree with long, graceful, drooping branches. Leaves oblong, dark green, turning pale yellow in autumn. One of the best trees for street, lawn and landscape planting. Perhaps the most rapid in growth of the hard wooded trees and easily transplanted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ in. cal.	\$1.00	\$9.00	....
1½ to 2 in. cal. ....	.75	6.00	....
1 to 1½ in. cal. ....	.50	4.00	\$30.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	3.00	20.00

Elm, Cork—Branches curiously corky-winged.

6 to 8 feet.....	40c each, \$3.00 per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	30c each, 2.50 per 10

Hackberry (Nettle tree)—Leaves medium sized, shiny bright green; crown broad and graceful; thrives in almost any soil even in dry situations; transplants easily; vigorous.

1 to 1½ in. cal.....	60c each, \$5.00 per 10
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Linden, American; Basswood—A broad, round topped tree, grand for street or lawn. Heart shaped, bright green leaves fading to yellow in autumn. Fragrant creamy white flowers.

4 to 5 feet.....	40c each, \$3.50 per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	30c each, 2.50 per 10

Maple, Norway—A large, handsome tree with spreading branches and a compact round head. Foliage deep green and shining.

1 to 1½ in. cal.....	90c each, \$8.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	70c each, 6.00 per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	40c each, 3.50 per 10

Maple, Sugar, Rock or Hard—A very stately tree, thriving in almost any soil. Its dense symmetrical crown and beautiful foliage at once pronounce it the best of its class for lawn, street, or avenue planting. It has a picturesque beauty all its own in early



Shade Trees—Continued



Sugar or Hard Maple has a beauty all its own

spring when the entire tree is covered with its golden yellow flowers.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	.....	\$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10
1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.	.....	.75 each, 6.50 per 10
6 to 8 feet.	.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10
5 to 6 feet.	.....	.40 each, 3.00 per 10
4 to 5 feet.	.....	.30 each, 2.50 per 10

Maple, Soft, White or Silver—Of much more rapid growth than most trees, and very effective when immediate shade is desired.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2 1/2 in. cal.	\$1.00	\$8.00
1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.70	6.00
1 to 1 1/2 in. cal.40	3.00
			25.00

Pin Oak—A handsome tree with drooping branches, forming a broadly pyramidal crown; leaves dark green with tones of deep and brilliant crimson, brown and bronze in autumn.

1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.	\$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10
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Plane Tree, American (American Sycamore)—A very large and lofty tree with massive branches forming a round head. An excellent street and park tree.

1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.	.....	.75c each, \$6.00 per 10
1 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	.....	.50c each, 4.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet.	.....	.40c each, 3.00 per 10

Poplar, Norway—The Sudden Saw Log, will no doubt supplant Carolina Poplar, which it resembles in general appearance, but is of even more rapid growth and holds its leaves better in fall than the Carolina.

1 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	.....	.50c each, \$4.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet.	.....	.30c each, 2.50 per 10
4 to 6 feet.	.....	.25c each, 2.00 per 10

Tulip Tree—Tall pyramidal habit, very rapid growth; leaves light green and lustrous, four-lobed, pale yellow and orange in autumn. Cup shaped, tulip-like flowers, greenish yellow, blotched with orange.

2 to 2 1/2 in. cal.	.....	\$1.75 each, \$15.00 per 10
1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.	.....	1.25 each, 10.00 per 10
1 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	.....	.75 each, 6.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet.	.....	.60 each, 5.00 per 10
4 to 6 feet.	.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Five of a kind at the 10 rate; less than 5 at each rate; 50 of a kind at 100 rate.

Althaea; Rose of Sharon—Valuable as single plants and for screens, hedges, etc., particularly in sections where soil and arid climate do not permit the use of other shrubs. Somewhat bell-shaped flowers in late summer when few shrubs are in bloom. An excellent assortment of single white, pink and lilac and double white, pink, lilac, red and pink and white in one.

3 to 4 feet.	.....	.35c each, \$3.00 per 10
1 1/2 to 3 feet.	.....	.25c each, 2.00 per 10
Mailing size, postpaid.	.....	.20c each, 2.00 per 10

Barberry, Thunberg's; Japanese Barberry—Of dwarf, dense, spreading habit, with graceful though spiny branches and small, beautiful green leaves coloring brilliantly in autumn, a mingling of bronze and crimson. Admirably suited for low hedges and borders.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.	\$0.20	\$1.50
12 to 18 inches.15	1.00
6 to 12 inches.10	.60
			5.00

Calycanthus floridus; Sweet Scented Shrub—Valued for its odd, double, spicily fragrant chocolate-red flowers; twigs reddish.

2 to 3 feet.	.....	.25c each, \$2.00 per 10
1 to 2 feet.	.....	.20c each, 1.50 per 10

Deutzia Gracilis—A small shrub with single white flowers as delicate as Lily of the Valley, in graceful nodding racemes. 25c each.

Deutzia, Lemoine's—Flowers pure white, single, in broad clusters in early spring. 25c each.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester—A vigorous, tall, upright shrub bearing in early spring a profusion of dainty double, bell shaped flowers in racemes 4 to 6 inches long; white outer petals tinted rose; of easy culture, thriving in almost any soil not too wet.

3 to 4 feet.	.....	.25c each, \$2.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.	.....	.20c each, 1.50 per 10

Dogwood, White Flowering (Cornus floridus)—A large shrub or small tree. Before the leaves appear

the entire tree is white with its showy flowers 3 inches in diameter and curiously blotched with pink.

2 to 3 feet.	.....	.35c each, \$3.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet.	.....	.50c each, 4.00 per 10

Golden Bell, Dark Green (Forsythia viridisima)—One of the most welcome sights of early spring with its masses of golden yellow flowers, even before the leaves are developed. Erect in habit with green bark.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.	\$0.40	\$3.50
3 to 4 feet.30	2.50
2 to 3 feet.25	2.00
			15.00

Golden Bell, Weeping (Forsythia suspensa)—A very graceful drooping form of the above, very free flowering and highly effective planted on banks or retaining walls where the branches droop naturally.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.	\$0.40	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet.30	2.50
2 to 3 feet.25	2.00
			15.00

Hydrangea Hills of Snow, or American Everbloom—This hydrangea becomes a good sized shrub to which the name Hills of Snow may well be applied—a profusion of large, snow-white flowers, turning green instead of bronze as do other hydrangeas. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil and thrives in partial shade but does best in full sun; blooms from June until August. Strong field grown plants, 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—A good variety to follow the above, blooming profusely in August and September when few other shrubs are in bloom; flowers in great pyramidal panicles, white on opening, assuming rose and bronze tints on the exposed sides; attains a height of 7 to 10 feet.

2 to 3 feet.	.....	.30c each, \$2.50 per 10
1 1/2 to 2 feet.	.....	.25c each, 2.00 per 10

Honeysuckle, Bush—Desirable free-blooming shrubs of erect habit and easy culture, second to

Hardy Flowering Shrubs—Continued

none in hardihood and delicacy of bloom. Berries red or crimson. 25c each.

Jasmine, Yellow—Its small starry flowers open during the mild days in very early spring, often in January in sheltered situations. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Lilac, Persian—An abundance of pale lilac flowers in broad panicles in late spring.

3 to 4 feet.....25c each, \$3.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....25c each, 2.00 per 10

Lilac, White—2 to 3 feet, 30c each; 1½ to 2 feet, 25c each.

Mock Orange (Philadelphus)—The name is almost a sufficient description. Its flowers appear in profusion in late spring or early summer, adding grace and beauty to any garden or shrubbery border. Vigorous, thriving in almost any well drained soil.

3 to 4 feet.....25c each, \$2.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....20c each, 1.50 per 10
1 to 2 feet.....15c each, 1.25 per 10

Mock Orange, Double (P. dianthiflorus)—Semi-double white flowers of good size.

Mock Orange, Large Flowered (P. grandiflorus)—Very large, pure white, very showy flowers.

Mock Orange, Sweet Scented (P. coronarius)—Creamy white, very fragrant flowers.

Privet, California—This most popular hedge plant is of free, upright growth, with dark, glossy, green leaves. Nearly evergreen in the Southern states.

2 to 3 feet.....75c per 10, \$5.00 per 100
1½ to 2 feet.....50c per 10, 3.50 per 100
1 to 1½ feet.....35c per 10, 2.50 per 100

Spirea

Few shrubs lend themselves to every situation or condition as well as Spireas, showy, free flowering shrubs of easiest culture and covering a considerable blooming period from spring into summer. Graceful, compact and hardy, preferring sunny situations.

Prices of Spirea except A. Waterer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	12.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.20	1.50	10.00

Spirea Fontenaysii alba—White flowers in finger-like panicles in summer.

Spirea Billardi—Bright pink flowers in dense, finger-like panicles, 5 to 8 inches long in summer.

Spirea Golden—Bright golden yellow leaves, changing in summer to bronze or yellow.



Spirea Van Houttei, a fountain of white in May or June

Spirea Prunifolia Double; Bridal Wreath—Small, double, showy white flowers, clustered thickly along the slender branches in early spring.

Spirea Reevesiana, Double—Similar to Van Houttei, but the flowers are double, habit is more upright.

Spirea Thunbergi—Flowers pure white, borne profusely in early spring.

Spirea Van Houttei; Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath—Beautiful at any season, when in bloom in early to late spring its dense drifts of white flower wreaths on gracefully arching branches are singularly graceful.

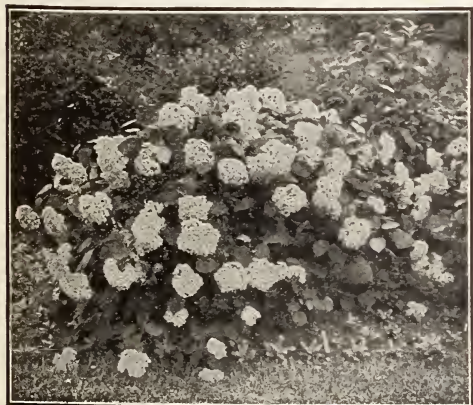
Spirea Anthony Waterer—Large heads of dark crimson flowers in great profusion all summer. Dwarf. Strong plants. 25c each.

Weigela—Showy in late spring with its quantity of trumpet-shaped rose-colored flowers clustered thickly along the branches in late spring. Good as a specimen plant and almost a necessity in mass plantings and the shrubbery border, 25c each.

Shrubs for a Succession of Bloom

The following shrubs are easily grown and will give a succession of bloom from the first breath of spring until late in the year. Listed in the order in which they begin blooming:

Golden Bell
Persian Lilac
Weigela
Mock Orange
Bush Honeysuckle
Deutzia Pride of Rochester
Spirea Van Houttei
Spirea Billardi
Hydrangea Hills of Snow
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
Althea or Rose of Sharon



This Hydrangea is well named Hills of Snow

Hardy Flowering Shrubs—Continued



The fragrance of *Clematis paniculata* resembles that of the English Hawthorn.

Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant—Bright red flowers, buff inside. 20c each.

Ivy, American; Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*)—Of rapid growth; graceful and most adaptable for natural effects. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Ivy, Boston or Japanese (*Ampelopsis Veitchi*)—Foliage three-lobed, bright green in early spring, becoming dark green and in autumn bright and dark red and orange. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Ivy, English—A high climbing evergreen vine with dark green leaves of exquisite outline and beauty, usually 3 to 5 lobed. 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

Kudzu Vine—Of very rapid growth; large, bold leaves; especially useful where quick shade and screening is wanted. 20c each, \$1.80 per 10.

Silk Vine—Shiny, deep green leaves; adapted for arbor and trellis work. 25c each.

Trumpet Creeper—Orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Wistaria, White—An attractive and rapid grower with numerous pendulous clusters of white, pea-shaped flowers; excellent for porch, arbor or trellis. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Wistaria, Purple—The well-known variety with lilac-purple flowers. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Wistaria Magnifica—Dense clusters of flowers, lilac with a yellow spot. 25c each.

Wistaria Multijuga; Japanese Wistaria—Flowers light purple in loose drooping racemes, sometimes 2 feet long. 35c each.

Clematis

Henryii—Abundant, large, creamy-white, fragrant flowers. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Jackmanii—Large velvety purple; free flowering; the most popular. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Mad. Edouard Andre—Violet red; strong and vigorous. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Paniculata; Japanese Clematis; Japanese Virgin's Bower—Large panicles of pure white four-petaled starry flowers; fragrance resembles the English Hawthorne; of rapid growth. Perfectly hardy. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Special—One each of above for \$1.20.

Desirable Hardy Vines

These vines are outdoor grown and not to be confused with the small plants sold at low prices. Five of a kind at the 10 rate, less than five at the each rate.

Akebia Quinata—Odd, purplish-blue flowers with three cup-shaped petals. 15c each.

Bittersweet, Climbing—Orange yellow seed coverings which split open at maturity, revealing the scarlet berries which remain during winter. 25c each.

Cross Vine—Waxy evergreen leaves; reddish orange and yellow trumpet-like flowers. 15c each.

Euonymus, Variegated (*E. radicans variegata*)—A graceful evergreen clinging vine with small foliage rather larger than boxwood, rich green variegated with silvery white; very attractive and suitable for northern exposures of brick, stone or wood. Of very dense growth and covers the space smoothly. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Euonymus, Green (*E. radicans*)—Similar to the above, but without the variegation of foliage. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan—Almost evergreen; flowers white becoming yellow; very fragrant. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.



Roses



American Beauty, the most grandly beautiful.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Prices: 25c each; 5 and over at 20c each, except as noted, and are for strong, two-year, field grown plants.

American Beauty—The most grandly beautiful of roses in size, form and color—the well-known American Beauty shade—delicately veined and shaded and very fragrant. 35c each, 3 for \$1.00, \$3.50 doz.

Baby Rambler (Pol.)—Its large clusters of brightest crimson flowers almost hide the plant all summer. Flowers like Crimson Rambler, but only grow 18 in. high. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Clothilde Soupert (H. Pol.)—All summer long it produces cluster after cluster of full double, fragrant, finely formed flowers—ivory white shading to a bright rose center. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Eugene Furst—Large, full and of fine form; deep red shaded crimson; blooms profusely.

Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty or Snow Queen)—Splendid long pointed buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with large, saucer-like petals. 35c each, 3 for \$1.00.

General Jacqueminot—Bright, shining crimson, rich, brilliant, velvety and fragrant; blooms freely, and one of the best.

Paul Neyron—Perhaps the largest of roses; deep, shining rose, full and double; a strong grower and blooms continuously; few thorns.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Large, handsome, fragrant; deep, rich, velvety crimson, shading maroon, sometimes called black.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red; immense size; globular form; fragrant; blooms freely.



Rambler Roses give a grand display.

Hardy Ramblers

Price: 25c each, 5 or more at 20c each, except as noted, and are for strong, two-year plants.

Climbing American Beauty—Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, but of climbing habit; blooms freely. 35c each.

Crimson Rambler—Rich glowing crimson in large clusters in great profusion.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell pink finally becoming a lovely deep rose.

Excelsa—Very double; large trusses of intense crimson flowers. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Lady Gay—Delicate cherry-pink passing to soft tinted white; fragrant; vigorous.

Philadelphia Rambler—Differs from Crimson Rambler in being a deeper and more intense crimson and blooming earlier.

Red Dorothy Perkins—See Excelsa.

Thousand Beauties (Tausendschoen)—Soft pink passing through intermediate shades to bright rose or rosy carmine.

White Rambler—White, sometimes tinted blush; fragrant double flowers in clusters.

Marvelous Mallows

A most
brilliant
production of
scientific
plant breeding

Wild Bros.
Nursery Co.
Sarcoxic, - Missouri



Marvelous Mallows bloom from July to October

THE MARVELOUS MALLOWS—Immense flowers, six to ten inches in diameter, in rich shades of red, beautiful pinks, blush and white, their great beauty cannot be described. In brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom they surpass all summer blooming perennials. From mid-July almost until October's frosts the flowers continue to appear in abundance—six to ten weeks of bloom. Each flower has its individual charm, all are beautiful.

PERFECTLY HARDY—Perfectly hardy, the Marvelous Mallows are thriving from Canada and the mountainous parts of the northern states to Georgia and Florida, and from Maine to the Pacific. They are excellent as single specimens, better in beds of assorted colors, in the rear of or among shrubbery, in the perennial garden, along borders and the like. Of herbaceous character, they die down in the winter and come up again in the spring. Curiously, they are one of the latest flowers to start in the spring. Give them time and they will make up for it when they start. In winter cut the old stalks off to within four to six inches of the ground.

BLOOM THE FIRST SUMMER—The Marvelous Mallows will grow in almost any soil. We have found a good soil of moderate fertility with good cultivation gives better flowers than very rich soil which induces much top growth. They like a moist soil, but water must not stand about the roots. They grow and bloom during the hot, dry weather better than almost any other flower, making bushes four to six, sometimes eight, feet high in a season, according to age. If only two to four stalks are allowed to grow from a plant they will make larger flowers. The one-year plants bloom the first summer, the two and three-year give a grand display.

PRICES.

Three-year size, your selection of colors, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; our selection of colors, 25 for \$8.50.

Two-year size, your selection of colors, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

One-year size, your selection of colors, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

One-year size, mixed colors, 20c each, \$1.70 per 10.

One-year size, mixed colors, mail size, 20c each, \$1.70 per 10, postpaid.